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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Collision With Collusion

Britain: Peace or Sword

Can They Trust Treaties?

¶ **Europe's armament race** is communicated to American naval construction plans, but these meet an obstacle in the Walsh-Healey Act, which is interpreted by the steel men as laying down labor provisions too stringent for the industry to meet. The United States Government wants steel for the construction of six destroyers and three submarines. The steel companies show a peculiarly uniform reluctance to bid. Failure to get steel for naval construction work is obstructive at a time when the Government's naval program indicates expansion. William Green, president of the A. F. of L., suggests collusion on the part of the big steel corporations. Does he imply that they are indulging in a sit-down strike?

¶ **It is difficult to determine** whether steel producers are preparing to enter the lists against labor reforms, government regulation and unionization all at one time of whether they hope to induce the Government to invoke certain provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act to set aside restrictions. Under the law, firms accepting government contracts exceeding $10,000 must observe a 40-hour week, must pay certain minimum wages and must employ no child labor. But it is adjudged possible to waive such of these provisions as would seriously interfere with public business or national defense.

¶ **Well, the Government waves** a "little NRA," the A. F. of L. waves support of it, the C. I. O. waves a call to unionize the steel plants, naval officers wave distress signals calling for the removal of obstruction to naval policy; Mr. Roosevelt waves encouragement to labor by endorsing the labor provisions of the Walsh-Healey Act and declaring he'd like to see them applied to industry generally. Such a lot of waving goes on behind the flag-waving processes of arming and the provision-waiving processes of selling.

¶ **Before there's a wave** of bewilderment over the problem, it may be recalled that the Senate Munitions Committee once averred, that the cost of building ships in private yards was greater by several million dollars on each contract than the cost incurred in government yards, that even though there were profits of 25, 35 and 36 per cent on certain cruisers, there is so little competition that if there were not "conversations" among bidders there must have been "telepathy." Yes, waving or waiving notwithstanding there should be no wavering in determining where the flaw lies when the steel industry appears to ignore a chance to do business. Is it collusion or NRA-ism embodied in the Walsh-Healey Act that threatens to handicap the navy? A wave of interest will follow the news as the answer to that question is determined.

¶ **England's $7,500,000,000** rearmament scheme lands on Europe's solar plexus. Today the powers are staggering back from the impact, their general reaction indicating that they are in a mood to reconsider their former aggressiveness. Having failed to impress Europe with conciliatory tactics, Great Britain has out-dictatored the dictators with a program so tremendous that, with the exception of the United States, any country that tried to emulate it would land in the hands of the receivers. But England does not propose to pursue an arrogant course. Premier Stanley Baldwin informs Commons that Britain will continue with its efforts toward European pacification—something in the nature of a new Locarno pact. Perhaps it is merely a coincidence that Reichsführer Hitler tells war veterans of 14 countries that "A new war would be a catastrophe for all nations. . . . All of us have but one wish, that never again must anything like the World War happen." It's a sad reflection on human nature when it needs the boom of distant guns to remind it that peace is the ultimate need.

¶ **Saturday night marks** the zero hour for Spanish intervention. It is approached on tiptoe, for while every signer of the Non-Intervention agreement—27 of them—agrees to ban volunteers, so unreliable are European "scraps of paper" that no strong assurance is felt that every nation will enforce restrictions. This is not strange when it is considered that a vast number of diplomatic sore spots have become identified with the Spanish conflict. While the general attitude is in favor of a speedy conclusion of the civil war, there are many reservations entertained by the different nations who hope to see a conclusion favorable to their own objectives. The situation brings home to Europe the evil fruitage of broken treaties and evaded obligations, for now—when mutual respect and confidence might be expected to facilitate the conclusion of a dangerous situation for all—many of the powers involved approach the problem with one hand extended toward peace and the other doubled up behind them. If Europe wants figs it should consider cutting down its thorn trees.

President Asks Farm Aid on Court

Bureau Head Commanded to Appear for White House Parley

Attitude Unknown

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—After two weeks of intense public discussion, heralded as one of the greatest American debates of modern times, it is now clear that the outcome of the Supreme Court contest is dependent upon the large group of individuals, organizations and members of Congress which have not yet committed themselves.

Ultimately, the issue goes back to the people, but their impact upon the Congress is expressed in different ways. And there are diverse interpreters of public opinion. One widely respected interpreter in the eyes of Congress (for did he not win overwhelming re-election?) is President Roosevelt himself, who continues and increases this week end his private interviews with senators.

Another powerful interpreter consists of the various organizations. Labor, united in both conservative and radical wings, urges the speedy enactment of the President's court enlargement proposals. The mutual voice of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization rings persuasively through the halls of Congress.

Grange Is Against It

Of similar importance are the farm organizations. Here, the more conservative unit, the National Grange, got in its word first with a somewhat cautiously worded condemnation of the proposal. The other farm organizations, in particular the National Farm Bureau Federation, have not yet spoken. So President Roosevelt has invited Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Federation, to the White House on Monday to discuss the plan. Along with Mr. O'Neal will come Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture.

Both the President and Secretary Wallace will doubtless point out to Mr. O'Neal, as well as other farm leaders, that enactment of farm legislation which they favor is dependent upon passage of the Supreme Court proposal. It would surprise few Washington observers to see the Farm Bureau Federation, which has supported the Administration in most of its prior undertakings, to support it in this.

But then the question arises as to how accurately the farm organizations speak for farmers. This old query is hard to resolve. It is the business of the organizations to represent the farmers, and if they got far out of touch with their constituents, they would be defeating their own purposes and be repudiated.

Protests More Stereotyped

Despite charges in the late campaign that the farm groups did not speak for farm voters in endorsing President Roosevelt, the outcome indicated the contrary.

Of closer guidance, however, are the communications received by members of Congress. In the earlier days—a week and a half ago—these were impressively spontaneous and strongly against the President's plan. Latterly, they have been getting more stereotyped. Congressmen begin to detect the familiar stimuli of groups which regularly organize "Write your congressman" drives, and discount the appeals.

Identical postcards, identical mimeographed slips of colored paper, and other similar protests against the President's proposal are now coming in. The identical slips of paper, oddly enough, came from two widely separated districts in Iowa and Pennsylvania.

The question has always been open, and a hard one for congressmen to decipher, as to what extent their mail represents their whole

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Texas Legislature Straddles on Court

By the Associated Press

Austin, Texas, Feb. 20

Secretary Ickes championed President Roosevelt's Supreme Court proposal in an address last night to the Texas Legislature.

The State Senate has overwhelmingly condemned the Roosevelt plan and the House refused to adopt a resolution of either denunciation or praise.

Mr. Ickes warned that "democracy cannot survive if it cannot function properly and no democracy can function properly if it is constantly 'hamstrung' by decisions of the Supreme Court."

Grange Is Opposed; Other Organizations' Support Eagerly Sought

Protests Continue

Senate Debate On Neutrality Soon to Begin

Bill Is Reported—Marks New Step Toward Permanent Peace

Borah to Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—The first great step of the present session of Congress in writing permanent neutrality legislation for the United States was taken today when the modified Pittman bill was favorably reported by the Foreign Relations Committee.

With most of the major differences between the Pittman and the Nye-Vandenberg-Clark-Bone measures harmonized, the bill will now come on the floor for formal debate. It will be the first debate on international matters of the present session, and by a coincidence comes shortly after the hint dropped yesterday by Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, that he expected European debt negotiations to be resumed at no distant interval.

Chief among the opponents of the bill are likely to be the Johnson-Borah bloc who want no modification of the traditional freedom-of-the-seas attitude.

Another clash may occur over the degree of discretion to be accorded the President in imposing bans on shipments of war goods. The feeling prevails, however, that the victory of the Pittman bill in the Senate committee foreshadows the ultimate form of the law which will be passed to replace the temporary measure, expiring April 30.

Big Step in Neutrality

The Pittman bill reported out carries the present neutrality measure a long way further. It continues the President's present authority to differentiate between belligerents on war commodities other than munitions; it applies to conditions of civil strife like the Spanish conflict as well as to wars between nations; it forbids American vessels from carrying any material under embargo.

It provides that American insurance policies shall not be valid on forbidden exports, and it gives the President power "from time to time by proclamation to extend such restrictions as are imposed . . . to other countries as and when they may be declared to become belligerents;" and "from time to time change, modify, or revoke in whole or in part any proclamations issued by him under this section."

Sale of Intangibles Barred

The neutrality bill forbids the purchase, sale or exchange of bonds, securities or other obligations of warring countries issued after the date of the President's proclamations, together with all loans or credits to such nations.

The bill does not apply to American republics engaged in war against a non-American state.

The bill carries and extends present provisions for registration and licensing of the munitions industry, under the National Munitions Control Board. One of the new provisions is that all arms export licenses which are current at the time foreign hostilities break out shall automatically terminate when the President's proclamation is issued.

Provision is included making it illegal for American citizens to travel on the "vessels or airships" of nations named as belligerents in the President's proclamation.

Another provision makes it unlawful for an American vessel which is engaged in commerce with a belligerent country to be armed or carry armament.

Fencing Off Fires of War

Drawn by a Staff Artist

Iberian Peninsula to Be Cut Off

With Portugal Apparently Ready to Agree to British Observers Along Its Spanish Frontier, the European Powers Are Ready to Unite on a Ban on Volunteers and a Blockade That Will Keep the Spanish Conflict From Spreading Beyond the Peninsula

Spanish War Isolated By Joint Action

Land and Sea Blockade, With Volunteer Ban, Pledged by Powers

German Decree

Reich Joins 26 Other States in Drastic Edict Forbidding Future Enlisting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 20—Despite the fact that every country represented on the nonintervention committee of 27 has agreed to ban "volunteers" at midnight tonight, at the same time, they are still looking askance at one another and not quite sure whether they are going to enforce the restrictions.

Italy, for instance, has let it be known both that enforcement will depend on the attitude of other states and that she is suspicious of the fact that other aspects of nonintervention still remain to be settled.

The Portuguese objections to the presence of foreign control officers on her soil, however, are gradually being surmounted. Their presence will be camouflaged in "observers," all of whom will be British, and who, theoretically, will merely watch Portuguese officials carrying out the work of supervision.

As to Zones

But even when Portugal has joined the control group, a number of other delicate points of detail remain. Among them is delimitation of the zones to be patrolled by each national naval detachment. One of the complications under this head is the fact that insurgents are gradually winning more and more of the Mediterranean coastline.

It has been arranged that as far as possible Gen. Francisco Franco's friends should patrol the coast in sectors adhering to the Spanish Government and the Government's friends in the sectors under General Franco. The latter's capture of Malaga and his advance toward Almeria has thrown the original scheme out of gear, since it originally proposed to put this zone in charge of Germany.

Base for Soviets

Another difficulty arises over the question of finding a suitable base for Soviet ships. France has shown disinclination to allow her ally to use French ports, although she was willing to let German ships do so—the inference being that Communist propaganda might prove more embarrassing than National Socialist propaganda.

Not having a base near at hand the Russians asked a patrol zone in the Mediterranean, because their oil comes from the Black Sea. The British therefore pointed out that she had even better claim to be allotted the Mediterranean zone than the Soviets, since oil for British ships comes from the Persian Gulf.

Mutual Confidence Lacking

Such questions as these and the difficulty of finding such a huge number of control officers, will, it is believed, tend to draw attention to the parlous state to which international intercourse has been reduced through the deliberate breaches of faith which have hitherto characterized the nonintervention agreement, and other recent events, such as Italy's attack on Ethiopia.

Since the nonintervention agreement was adopted last September, it has been deliberately flouted both in letter and spirit. This has not only prolonged the Spanish fighting at a cost of untold misery and much expenditure of money, but now necessitates countries concerned to spend several more million pounds, merely because they are unable to accept mutual promises at their face value.

Thus the events of the past six months in Spain are held to show that until faith in the sanctity of treaties and international agreements is restored, the hope of establishing collective security and securing disarmament is not bright.

Right to Teach—Social Reform Asked by N. E. A.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20—The dove of peace is hovering over this old Creole city, as 10,000 school administrators settle down to the business of the 67th annual meeting of the department of superintendence of the National Education Association.

At this moment it looks as though the proffered olive branch would be grasped by both liberals and conservatives in the department and that for the first time in some years the school administrators will be practically of one accord in their efforts to obtain adequate financing for education and academic freedom for the teachers to criticize or praise the existing social order in their classrooms.

Most of the delegates are traveling out to the city park to see the old dueling oaks, but no strife threatens the sessions of the convention, since the liberals who for two years have been boring from without are now within helping to dictate the policies and methods of the department.

Social Order Challenged

Two years ago the John Dewey Society was founded, to give the liberals a voice; and that voice has been raised on Sunday afternoons, while the conservatives were wending their way to the annual vesper services, causing reverberations which have been heard throughout the week. This year the John Dewey Society has advanced its meeting to Saturday afternoon. It holds a second session on Sunday, when Dr. Dewey's services to education will be praised and when a president of

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U. S. Guidance Service Urged For Youth in Job Problems; Vigorous Opposition Voiced

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 20—A proposal for a national guidance service under the Federal Government provoked a storm of controversy at the close of the convention of the American Council of Guidance and Personnel Associations here.

The recommendation was made by Howard W. Oxley, national director of education for the CCC, who advocated an organization for youth and adults with co-operating committees drawn from industry, labor, education and the United States Employment Service, with state, county and local offices supported by federal money possibly from the proposed youth act and matched by state funds.

"It would not be a work program," said Mr. Oxley, "in the sense of those the WPA and CCC provide, but a purely guidance activity, a clearing house of information for the problems of youth, particularly of employment."

Mr. Oxley added the cryptic words, "I have talked with people in Washington, who feel that it would function successfully."

Six-Hour Day for Mothers

The proposal came toward the end of a panel discussion on youth, during which Mrs. Laura Chassell Toops of Columbus, Ohio, made an unscheduled speech from the floor demanding a six-hour day for the mothers of America. Mrs. Toops remarked that money was being spent for everyone else and that she favored an apprenticeship of girls with a program of supervised home work to help the housewives with their long hours of dishwashing, clothes washing and housework.

In the halls and hotel lobbies Mr. Oxley's proposal was debated vigorously with opposition voiced in higher quarters. One leading member of the convention said that the Federal Government is already making "three major attacks on children," the proposed American Youth Act, the National Youth Administration and the United States Employment Service with 2000 local offices. He pointed out that no representative of the public schools had been included in the panel discussion, and said that the little red schoolhouse will still be serving American children when the Administration program is a thing of the past.

"It would be well for the Federal Government to avoid the appearance of warfare between it's own branches," he said. "Not to make a football of the United States offices of education and to be certain that in trying to do so much for the American child that it does not tear him apart."

Edwin A. Lee, director of the National Occupational Conference, remarked that "the Federal Government must remember that every program of guidance must go back to the local community," and Dr. Harry D. Kitson of Teachers College, Columbia University, whose appointment as editor of Occupations has just been announced, said that guidance must be seen as a problem for all ages, not merely for youth.

Other members of the convention pointed out dangers which they regarded as menacing the success of such a service, the danger of political manipulation, the danger of using untrained, inexperienced counselors as they alleged has frequently happened with the National Youth Administration, the danger of disturbing the present attempt to establish professional standards with a gigantic plan which might be so indifferently carried out as to destroy the confidence of the public in guidance as a continuing community activity.

Another controversial issue was raised by Willis A. Sutton, superintendent of schools, Atlanta, Ga., who advanced the theory that many of the employment problems in the United States would be settled today if women would give up their jobs and go back to their homes.

Without referring to Mr. Sutton, Miss Anna L. Burdick, federal agent for industrial education of the United States Office of Education, spoke at a later meeting stating that "4,000,000 women workers today are carrying dual roles of homemaking and wage earning. A half million are the only wage earners in their families. Women must not be thrown out of jobs."

No speeches had been planned to

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Demand Is Made New York Act On County Reforms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The issue of county government reform which was voted by the citizens of New York in 1935 and promptly relegated to a committee shelf by the Democratic majority of the Municipal Assembly, today had reared its head again in city hall councils by motion of Borough President Raymond V. Ingersoll of Brooklyn.

Mr. Ingersoll is a member of the Fusion minority on the Board of Estimate and of the committee holding up the legislation. His protest against further inaction on the reorganization mandate came in the form of four bills to immediately implement its terms, since the county offices to be abolished otherwise would be filled by elections this fall. He declared that no meeting of the committee, which is representative of both the aldermanic and Board of Estimate branches, had been called since the first one, when everyone had their pictures taken. His repeated requests to Alderman Murray W. Stand, Manhattan Democrat and chairman, to call another had met with no success, he said.

The reorganization program in the counties was designed to remodel an antiquated system which has developed into a political machine boon that costs the taxpayers $830,000 a year.

The Ingersoll bills would consolidate the functions of sheriff under a single officer, transferring the custody of prisoners and witnesses to the correction department and effect a like centralization in the offices of the county registers and commissioners of record. These provisions were overwhelmingly approved by the voters in a 1935 referendum to amend the state constitution to this end.

The new charter, which embodies the same reforms and for which citizens voted with emphasis last fall, will go into effect next January. Another mayoral election will have transpired by then, however, and observers see in the committee treatment of the county reform amendment an indication of how these matters may be held indefinitely in abeyance when the controlling group is a political machine deeply concerned in seeing the old way perpetuated.

Debt Settlement Law in Alberta Voided by Court

EDMONTON, Alta., Feb. 20 (AP)—Alberta's Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act, considered the corner stone of the debt legislation of the Aberhart Government, was declared unconstitutional yesterday by Justice A. F. Ewing in the Alberta Supreme Court.

The decision said that the act encroached on a field reserved to the Federal Government under the Canadian Constitution because it dealt primarily with interest payments.

Passed at a special session of the Provincial Legislature last September, it divided private debts into two classes: Old debts, contracted before July 1, 1932, new debts, contracted since that date.

It provided that all payments of interest and principal which have been made on an old debt since 1932 should be deducted from the debt as it stood July 1, 1932, that there should be no further interest and that the newly-determined amount should be made payable in set installments over a period of 10 years.

Interest Limited to 5 Per Cent

On new debts, the maximum interest rate was set at 5 per cent, and all interest paid in the past in excess of 5 per cent was ordered applied to reduction of the principal.

It has been estimated that several thousand Alberta debtors, most of them farmers, have adjusted their debts to the terms of the legislation, but accurate figures were not available because no registration was necessary under the act. It was sufficient for a debtor to warn his creditor that he intended to take advantage of it and proceed to pay under its terms.

Debt Moratorium Needed

The effect of the court ruling could not be determined immediately, especially as the Provincial Government had not announced whether it intended to appeal the decision.

The judgment was the first court rebuff to major legislation passed by the Social Credit Administration of Premier William Aberhart.

There were persistent rumors that the Province would eventually legislate a moratorium on debts or a reduction in debt principal or a combination of both.

A few hours after the nullification of the Debt Reduction Act, Justice W. C. Ives reserved judgment on a case which had the effect of testing the legal power of the Government to reduce interest rates on provincial bonds and guaranteed securities.

Paraguay's Action Definitely Severs League Relations

GENEVA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Paraguay "completely and definitely" severed its connection with the League of Nations today.

The move, initiated two years ago while the League was attempting to negotiate a settlement of the Chaco war between Paraguay and Bolivia, was formally announced to the League in the following cablegram signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Juan Stefanich:

"I have the honor to inform the Secretariat that, in accordance with the formal notification dated Feb. 23, 1935, the withdrawal of Paraguay from the League of Nations is now to be regarded as complete and definite."

Paraguay's former enemy, Bolivia, recently expressed the hope that Paraguay would change its intentions and remain a member of the League which it joined in 1925.

German Creditors Extend Agreement

BERLIN, Feb. 20 (AP)—The "standstill" conference between Reichsbank officials and representatives of foreign short-term creditors ended today with an agreement to extend for another year ending Feb. 28, 1938, the present arrangement whereby partial amortization in registered marks is provided.

The short-term credits involved total approximately $400,000,000, of which amount more than 20 per cent is owed creditors in the United States.

Washington's Birthday

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Feb. 22, a legal holiday.

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Philippines: The Future Economy

Gold Mining Boom Gives Appearance of Present Prosperity

Independence Issue

This is the fourth of six articles by the chief far-eastern correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, who has conducted a first-hand study of conditions in the Philippines.

Future of Sugar Trade in Face of Tariffs Is Debatable

By William Henry Chamberlin

MANILA—Philippine economy today presents a curious contrast of brilliant lights and dark shadows. The lights are for the present, the shadows lie in the future. A gold-mining boom which could not be paralleled anywhere else in the world at the present time, combined with rising prices for such basic Philippine products as sugar, copra and coconut oil has banished any suggestion of business depression and given Manila an atmosphere of hectic, if not altogether healthy prosperity.

The city is jammed with visitors, many of them promoters, engineers and ore-buyers attracted by the tremendous spurt in the mining of gold and some other metals; it is most difficult to obtain hotel and housing accommodation. The growth in motor traffic has far outrun the capacity of the narrow streets of this old Spanish town; the congestion, especially at the bridges over the Pasig River, is so great as to defy all traffic rules and is aggravated by the vast number of high-wheeled native carts, drawn by horses in brightly ornamented harness.

The country is in a fever of gold speculation; the first question one hears, even in remote country towns, is about the price of some popular gold stock. Excited throngs crowd the numerous offices on the Escolta, the short main business street of Manila, to read the latest stock quotations. When I paid a visit to the office of a prominent former Filipino politician, now, like so many of his compatriots, associated with a gold-mining firm, I was fairly besieged in the corridor by several persistent young men who could scarcely be convinced that I was not interested in purchasing any of the gold stock certificates which they were offering for sale.

Speculative Boom

Back of this speculative boom, which seems certain to end in the setbacks and disillusionments which habitually mark the end of such mass dreams of making $1 grow into $10 without any personal labor, there is a solid and significant expansion in the gold output of the Islands, which have passed Alaska as a producer and now apparently rank fifth among the gold producing countries of the world.

The Philippines in 1932 produced 244,292 ounces of gold, valued at 10,200,107 pesos, or about $5,100,000 in American money. Last year the output was 449,086 ounces of gold, which realized 31,436,028 pesos; and the value of this year's gold production will be a little short of 45,000,000 pesos. The increase in the price of gold has been a main element in stimulating this sharp upward turn in production.

The Philippine gold deposits are extensive, but not exceptionally rich. There have been no spectacular rushes of grim bearded prospectors, willing to risk their lives in Arctic conditions for the sake of a possible fortune, such as characterized the Klondike gold discovery. The character of the Philippine deposits offers no opportunities to the individual with a small grubstake. They can only be developed by companies with sufficient capital to engage expert engineering skill and modern mining machinery and equipment.

No one is willing to risk a prediction as to the ultimate limit of Philippine gold production; it seems certain to pass the 50,000,000 peso mark in 1937, and some economists believe it will reach the figure of 80,000,000 pesos by the end of the Commonwealth period, in 1946.

Rich in Other Minerals

Despite the furore which has been aroused over gold development the yellow metal is by no means the sole source of Philippine mineral wealth. The Islands are now producing annually about half a million tons of iron, all of which is sent to Japan, and the Surigao district, in the northern part of the big, undeveloped southern island, Mindanao, is believed to contain reserves of four or five hundred million tons of iron ore, with an average assay of about 54 per cent.

There are large reserves of chromium, an ore very useful in the manufacture of stainless steel and armorplate, in the Masinloc region, north of Manila; and both American and Japanese buyers have shown an interest in this metal. Copper and manganese are known

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Films to Record Steps in Salvaging Of the Lusitania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Work on the salvaging of the Lusitania is to begin in April.

This has been disclosed here by Capt. H. B. Russell, master of the salvage ship Orphir which located the famous wreck lying in 312 feet of water off the Old Head of Kinsale, southern Ireland, in October, 1935.

Captain Russell hopes to clear up the mystery surrounding the cargo the Lusitania was carrying when, in May, 1915, a German submarine's torpedo sent the liner to the bottom. It was reported that the Lusitania was carrying a large quantity of bullion at the time, but the report has never been verified owing to the complete secrecy observed concerning war cargoes.

Capt. J. D. Craig, producer of several underwater motion pictures, has arranged to film the salvage operations. With the deep bed of the sea as his studio Captain Craig will use as his arc light a 5000-watt underwater lamp, which has been specially constructed for him.

A Tritonia all-metal diving suit will be used in the salvage operations. This suit bears the whole pressure of the water itself, thus relieving the diver of that handicap. It has been successfully tested in depths of more than 1000 feet.

It is expected here that the salvage operations will not be finally completed until 1940.

Soviet Envoy Changed

MOSCOW, Feb. 20 (AP)—Marcel Rosenberg, Soviet Ambassador to the Socialist Government of Spain, has been recalled, the Government announced yesterday. He has been replaced by Leon Y. Gaikis, hitherto counselor of the Embassy in Spain. Mr. Rosenberg was the Soviet Union's first envoy to Spain and presented his credentials at Madrid only last August.

Naval Cordon of Powers to Neutralize Spanish Waters: Page 5.

Spanish Factions Battle for Control of Jarama River: Page 5.

Defense Committee Revealed at Ottawa

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King told the House of Commons yesterday that a Cabinet subcommittee known as the Canadian Defense Committee was set up last fall to consider problems arising from the international situation.

The committee is composed of Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe, Finance Minister C. A. Dunning, Defense Minister Ian Mackenzie and the Prime Minister.

A secret memorandum of the state of Canada's army, naval and air forces was submitted to the committee, the Prime Minister said.

Gold and Sugar Hold Key To Philippine Economy

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to exist in the Islands in fair quantities, but oil on a commercially profitable scale has not been discovered. Iron, manganese and chromium are all calculated to enhance the economic attraction of the Philippines for Japan, as the Island Empire is deficient in these minerals and needs them for its industrial and military development.

Financial Windfalls

It is not only the mining boom that gives the Philippines today an atmosphere of bustling prosperity. The first year of the Commonwealth has been lucky in coinciding with favorable price and production trends in almost all branches of national economy. Foreign trade, for instance, is up 40 per cent, by comparison with 1935; domestic trade has increased by 29 per cent; Government revenues have grown by 22 per cent. High prices now prevail for all the main Philippine products, sugar, copra, coconut oil and hemp.

Moreover, the Commonwealth Government is anticipating two financial windfalls, $36,000,000 from an excise tax on coconut oil, payment of which has been held up, pending litigation in the United States courts, and $23,862,750 which the Philippine Government claims as its due in connection with the revaluation of the gold exchange standard fund which it maintained in America to support the peso, which has been devalued in the same proportion as the dollar. It seems doubtful whether Congress will see eye to eye with the Philippine claim in regard to this last sum.

On the other hand, there seems to be little doubt that the coconut oil excise tax will ultimately come into the possession of the Philippine Government, thereby giving it a sum aproximately equal to the annual budget of the islands. Filipino politicians, like politicians of other lands, are never averse to spending a windfall of this kind; and the use which is made of this tax will be something of a test of the economic statesmanship of the new regime. Among the uses which have been suggested are retirement of the external debt obligations (now reckoned, minus the sinking fund, at about 91,000,000 pesos), expansion of the educational system, financing of land reform and expenditures on the new army.

But all the present favorable elements in the economic situation cannot obscure the fact that the islands will be faced with severe economic dislocations during the last years of the Commonwealth and especially after this regime comes to an end, unless the present provisions of the Tydings-McDuffie Act are substantially modified as a result of some new economic agreement with America.

Sugar Key to Problem

The main cause of these prospective dislocations may be summed up in one word: Sugar. Sheltered behind their free trade relationship with the American market, the richest in the world, the Philippines have tended to turn into a vast sugar-bowl. A Government statement on the value of agricultural crops produced in 1934 is enlightening in this connection. Sugar heads the list at 162,784,310 pesos. Rice, a crop raised for internal consumption, is second at 104,744,260 pesos. All other crops (of which coconuts, bananas, hemp and corn are the most valuable) put together do not constitute one half the value of the succulent sugar-cane.

Sugar regularly constitutes about 60 per cent of Philippine export trade. About half the revenue of the Government is derived from taxes on sugar. The number of Filipinos, with their families, who are directly or indirectly dependent on the sugar industry as large or small planters, laborers in the cane-fields and in the sugar-centrals where the cane is milled, as merchants or transportation workers, is estimated at several millions. Practically all sugar exported from the Philippines is marketed in the United States; the amount that is consumed in the Islands is only 10 or 15 per cent of the export figure and is scarcely capable of much expansion.

Filipino sugar cannot compete on an equal basis with Cuba and Java sugar for several reasons. Cuba is much closer to the American market, with the result that freight and interest charges are much lower. The industry in Java is apparently more efficiently organized, with fewer high cost small producers. The cost of production is 1.9 cents a pound, the Filipino 2.72 cents. At the present time this is offset by the fact that Cuban sugar must pay 0.9 cents per pound duty, whereas Filipino sugar, up to the limit of 950,000 long tons set by the Tydings-McDuffie Act, is admitted duty free. Under the Jones-Costigan Act the Philippines are allotted a sugar quota slightly in excess of the Tydings-McDuffie duty-free amount; but it has not been found expedient to take advantage of this.

Coming Problems

The troubles of the Filipino sugar industry will begin in 1941, when an export tax of 5 per cent, rising by annual increases of 5 per cent to 25 per cent in the last year of the Commonwealth, will be imposed. Opinion differs as to how much of the industry may survive until the end of the Commonwealth period. There are considerable differences in cost of production as between individual regions and planters. Possible economies may also prolong the existence of the industry. But there is general agreement on the point that the imposition of the full American tariff in 1946 will sound the death-knell of the Philippine sugar industry, depriving millions of people of livelihood and sharply curtailing the Government's revenue, just at a time when the need for relief will be greatest.

Other industries will also suffer; the cigar factories which give employment to some 10,000 laborers in Manila will be obliged to close, in the opinion of informed experts, about 1942. A fall in the present high price of coconut oil will also make very burdensome the excise tax which is levied on this product. Only hemp and copra, relatively minor exports, will probably hold their place unscathed in the American market.

There are several possible remedies for the critical economic situation which seems bound to arise in the last phase of the Commonwealth. The hope to which the Filipinos cling is that some modification of the stringent economic terms of the present arrangement may be achieved, that a preferential status for American goods may be bartered against American acceptance of at least a limited amount of Philippine sugar.

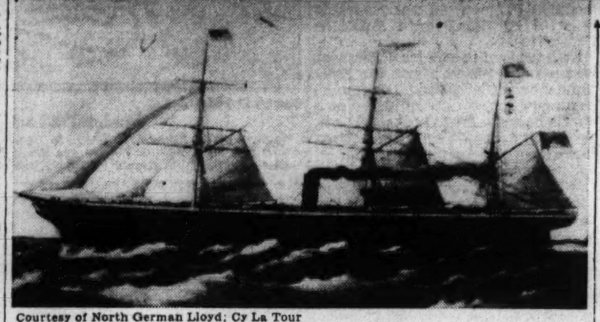
A sterner remedy, which circumstances may demand, will be greater self-sufficiency, greater diversification of production and a dispensing with the artificially high standard of living (measured by Oriental standards) now enjoyed by the wealthy and middle classes. Less Philippine sugar sold to America will mean fewer American cars on the streets of Manila, fewer American shoes and clothes to be worn by Filipinos.

It is also suggested that land now under sugar cane might be profitably turned to the cultivation of tropical products which the United States cannot raise for itself, such as palm oils, cocoa, pepper, spices, etc. Here, of course, the question of competition with other tropical countries must be considered, although the profitable market for American goods which has been built up in the Philippines might be a trade bargaining counter for the Islands.

For the time being, however, the average Filipino sugar planter seems disposed to cash in his profits, dabble in gold stocks and hope that something will turn up. Climate and temperament make him an unenergetic optimist, and the shadow of severance of the present economic relations with America will probably have to come much closer before he begins to bestir himself in a search for other means of livelihood.

Today and Yesterday of North German Lloyd

The S. S. Bremen of Today



Courtesy of North German Lloyd; Cy La Tour

The S. S. Bremen of 1858, the Line's First Trans-Atlantic Steamer

Old German Line Marks 80 Years Of Sea Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Coincident with the departure this morning of the express liner Bremen, namesake of their first trans-Atlantic steamship, the North German Lloyd is rounding out 80 years of service in the steamship field.

It was on Feb. 18, 1857, that the Senate of the Free City of Bremen granted corporate rights to the enterprise which was soon to become one of the leading steamship lines in the world; two days later, or 80 years ago today, the incorporation of the company took effect, with its purpose defined as "the establishment of regular steamship connections with European and trans-Atlantic ports."

In 1867 the North German Lloyd established a weekly service between New York and Bremen by eight steamships—10 years after founding. Fourteen years later the speed of crossing was stepped up to eight and one half days by the S. S. Elbe, a ship of advanced luxury and speed.

In 1883 three other expresses were added to give weekly service. Five years later there were eight express ships enabling a bi-weekly service. Next year the Blue Ribbon of the Atlantic was won by the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. From then on new, swifter, larger, more luxurious liners built by Hapag-Lloyd came too fast and thick for a chronicle.

Looking back through the years the ships of the North German Lloyd have carried 8,133,744 passengers across the North Atlantic from the time the first S. S. Bremen made her maiden voyage to New York in 1858 with 22 passengers in cabin class and 93 in steerage. Of this total, up to the present voyage of the Bremen, 5,565,258 passenbers traveled westbound to America, 2,568,486 eastbound to Europe.

The anniversary of the line is being commemorated today in all parts of the world where the house flag of the line, showing an anchor crossed by the key of the city of Bremen and surrounded by an oak wreath, has been a familiar banner for many years. The symbolic significance of the anchor as " a sign of our hope that the key will open traffic roads which we will hold with loyalty and manly vigor," as expressed by its founder, Consul H. H. Meier, today guides a fleet of 228 vessels, aggregating 683,401 tons, 69 of which are seagoing steamers and motorships.

Health Act Deferred By British Columbia

OTTAWA, Feb. 20 (CP)—Inauguration of the British Columbia Health Insurance Act has been postponed temporarily, Premier T. D. Pattullo announced yesterday during his stay here.

"I have been advised that it will not be possible to complete arrangements for operation of the act by the dates already fixed," the British Columbia Premier said, "and therefore instructions have been sent to postpone the operation of the act until I can return and have an opportunity to review the situation."

Collections were to have begun under the act March 1 and benefits April 1, he explained.

Owen D. Young to Wed

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 20 (AP)—Owen D. Young, chairman of the board of the General Electric Company, and Mrs. Louise Clark of New York, are to be married here today. The ceremony is to take place at the winter home of Mrs. Clark's mother, Mrs. Walter van Rensellaer Powis.

Right to Teach Social Reform Asserted by N. E. A. Speakers

(Continued from Page 1)

the department, A. L. Threlkeld of Denver will be for th efirst time on the list of speakers.

It will be an exchange of visits, since some of the most active members of the John Dewey Society will be heard on the program of the main convention, among them George S. Counts and Jesse H. Newlon of Teachers' College, Columbia University, and Frederick H. Blair, superintendent of schools, Bronxville, whom the progressives are grooming with an eye toward a future presidency of the department.

The first yearbook of the society comes out today, with a challenge to the educators to join the fight against undemocratic rule in industry, as well as in government. But it is no more frank, no more free from academic temporizing, no more journalistic in tone, than the yearbook of the department which will be presented on Monday and which is virtually an attack on the existing social order, on special privilege and vested interests, on unemployment and low standards of living, on exploitation of natural resources for private gain, on pressure groups and political corruption, and on legal abuses permitting imprisonment without due process of law, use of the third degree, and inequalities for racial groups.

Similar gains for the liberals are found in the statement for academic freedom, which is in process of preparation by a committee established by the National Education Association itself, headed by Henry Lester Smith of Indiana University, Bloomington, which will report at the summer meeting of the association; and in a report of the educational policies commission, a joint activity of the association and the department which will make its first report at this meeting.

The commission, headed by Alexander J. Stoddard, superintendent of schools, Providence, R. I., has undertaken a five-year job to replan education with a view to freedom from partisan control, linking it with other social agencies, which presages a revival of the campaign for a federal department of welfare and education, and relating the curriculum more closely to individual and social needs.

Government in Education

The commission is preparing a volume on the effect of economic conditions on the schools. It has completed a document on educational planning, designed primarily to aid state planning officials and state educational agencies in conserving educational resources. It is outlining ways in which an organization can be developed, representative of the full scope of public education throughout the country; and it is now preparing what will be the first statement of the kind dealing with the Federal Government's activities for vocational education. It is expected that this will lead to further conferences and future statements on the general subject of Federal Government participation in the whole field of public education.

The yearbook of the department contains such expressions of opinion as the following:

"One does not need to be a radical in order to apprehend that the old ruthless and individualistic capitalism has come to the end of its rope."

"The basic situation in the United States is certainly highly favorable to the development of fascist philosophy and practice."

"It seems to most competent observers that the only effective opposition to the development of fascism in the United States must be a strong and militant labor movement."

"We may bring about social change in an orderly and beneficial manner today, if we can only secure popular support for such a move."

On the last observation, comment is made that organized education has thus far tended to inculcate information and attitudes which resist change, and has "accorded too little attention and respect to the social sciences."

The book calls upon the public to welcome a remolding of government through education as generally safer than a revolution, and warns educators that if a revolution or fascism should come that the schools will suffer most, since they would be an inevitable weapon of propaganda in the hands of such a government.

It goes on to state: "If we are to have a system of education which can assure to us orderly social change and can take the lead in bringing this about, we must reconstruct the whole body of American education, making a special effort to reach adults.

"In the first place, we must be willing to seek out resolutely the relevant facts and proclaim them unafraid and unabashed, no matter how seriously they may reflect upon the policies of those in economic and political authority. We must adopt the policy of making these facts talk instead of making them shut up, as is the practice today. Education must frankly adopt the program and responsibility of preparing us to advance through institutional changes as well as of preparing us to operate our present institutions. Since the social sciences, including also psychology, education and esthetics, furnish the only information cogent and relevant to social change, they must assume the same dominant place in the new curriculum that rhetoric occupied in the educational system of antiquity, logic in that of the Middle Ages, and mathematics and classical languages in the 'liberal' curriculum of modern times."

The yearbook includes a chapter of advice for the educators on how to detect efforts to influence public opinion adversely to their aims, and also a chapter on how to build propaganda of their own.

Planning for Democracy

Meanwhile, the first yearbook of the John Dewey Society points out that education is likely to be the great battleground on which an intense and desperate struggle for power will be waged.

There must be free teachers in a free society, the John Dewey yearbook points out, in the struggle against the present waste of human, natural and mechanical resources and for the fulfillment of unrealized human potentialities in the abundance for living. The most bitter strife will come, its authors believe, when teachers begin to act in the light of the essential facts and meanings of these conditions. Without freedom of inquiry, freedom of study, freedom of investigation, freedom of discussion, freedom of criticism, freedom of speech and freedom of teaching, it states that the teachers themselves will become allies of the reactionary interests to preserve "even at the heavy price of fascism" the precarious privileges of the few and to prevent the kind of planning which is necessary to the continuous advancement of democracy.

The yearbook sums up as some of the defects in the public education system of the United States, the swarm of various pressure groups, low salaries for teachers, uncertain tenure, and bureaucratic methods of the authorities who give orders from above, without making any proposals to the teachers to ascend themselves and to take their part in helping to shape educational policies.

Facing Live Questions

"Our past failure to deal with significant problems has too much devitalized the profession," the book declares. "We have failed to draw the best in requisite numbers. On the other hand, a devitalized profession explains much of the common willingness to ignore the crucial problems of social life. A vicious circle is here at work which we must break."

Other defects of the system are declared to be the traditional teaching in training institutions which sends out young educators blinded instead of enlightened, the drafting of teachers from the lower half of the economic class, representing less well-informed and cultivated families, and the attitude of local school boards in favor of social, political and economic privilege, cutting out books or studies at the whim of individual citizens, preventing the exposure of local graft and political maneuverings, and limiting the study of civics to questions long since settled in the nation's history.

Jefferson Memorial Plans

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Thomas Jefferson Memorial Commission has selected a site and approved plans for the projected $3,000,000 memorial here to the third President and author of the Declaration of Independence. The design accepted was by John Russell Pope, New York architect. A site south of the Mall, directly opposit the Washington Monument was chosen.

Federal Guidance Urged for Youth In Job Problems

(Continued from Page 1)

deal with the controversy over the right of women to work, the program of the convention dealing with guidance in general for the girl or woman, as well as the boy or man.

A number of prominent members of the group took issue with Mr. Sutton's statement, among them Fred C. Smith, dean of the University of Tennessee, who remarked that during his years on the staff of Harvard University he had made a survey which convinced him that women generally were working because of economic necessity and that the average woman wage earner is supporting a number of dependents.

The National Federation of Business and Professional women also undertook to answer Mr. Sutton at a luncheon today at which the speakers stressed the right of the woman worker to protection in her job, the right of the married woman to work and the need for married women to be protected against discrimination and opposition on the part of single women wage earners.

Marjorie Shuler.

Kansas Conspiracy Trial Widens Scope

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 20 (AP)—Extension of startling charges against five election officials was the Government's aim today in summoning new witnesses at their vote conspiracy trial.

Already witnesses have testified: That a defendant claimed on the night of the election last November that things were "fixed from the Governor down"; that some vote counters were intimidated; that ballot boxes were stuffed—or emptied; that an "order" was received that "100 more votes are needed."

Yesterday, concluding trial of the first of 75 persons indicted, the Government convicted two Democratic election officials.

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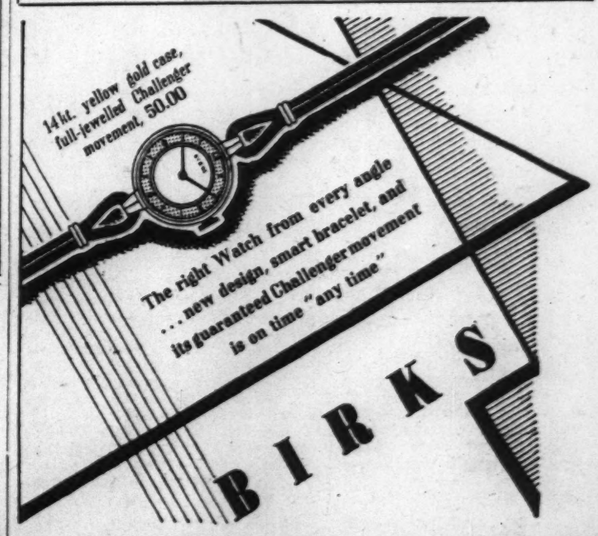
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Flood Prevention Projects Are Shown in Three States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 20—Engineers who seek to check flood waters at their source, up on the watershed slopes far from the river banks, have awaiting them in Illinois, Ohio and Indiana, a 100,000-acre demonstration of what can be done in the way of soil preservation, reforestation, and water conservation.

This huge classroom is broken up into six projects in as many major watersheds and occupies submarginal, or otherwise useless land. It therefore demonstrates, not only how flood control work may be extended far from the actual scenes of inundation, but how land which is no longer good for farming may be made economically valuable.

With the need for such long-range, indirect flood control more than ever evident as a result of the overflowing of the Ohio River, says L. E. Sawyer, in charge of land use activities for the Resettlement Administration in this region, the development of these demonstration projects becomes of immediate national concern.

What the Work Includes

By combining watershed development, Mr. Sawyer says in support of federal long-range flood control plans now being considered, with river bank protection, the intensity of floods can be greatly reduced and all but the lowest points along the larger rivers made relatively safe from major disasters.

Much of the total of about 3,500,000 acres draining into the Ohio from the three states is in such a condition, Mr. Sawyer says, that rainfall can rush, practically unimpeded, from the watershed to the river.

Work in these demonstration areas includes the planting of trees and vegetative cover, and the building of soil-saving dams and reservoirs to impound excess water at flood periods.

In the Muskingum River watershed in Ohio, the southeastern Ohio project of some 4500 acres near Zanesville is being developed by reforestation and the building of soil-saving dams and an 18-acre reservoir. This watershed contains approximately 310,000 acres which land planning experts believe should be eventually taken out of private ownership anyway and devoted to conservation uses.

The Ross-Hocking project near Chillicothe, of approximately 14,0000 acres, is being similarly developed as a demonstration in the Hocking and Scioto Creek watersheds. The Zaleski project near McArthur represents a 17,400-acre demonstration in the Scioto Creek area. Major emphasis on these projects is toward reforestation. The Ross-Hocking project will include a 16-acre reservoir while the Zaleski project will have a 120-acre reservoir.

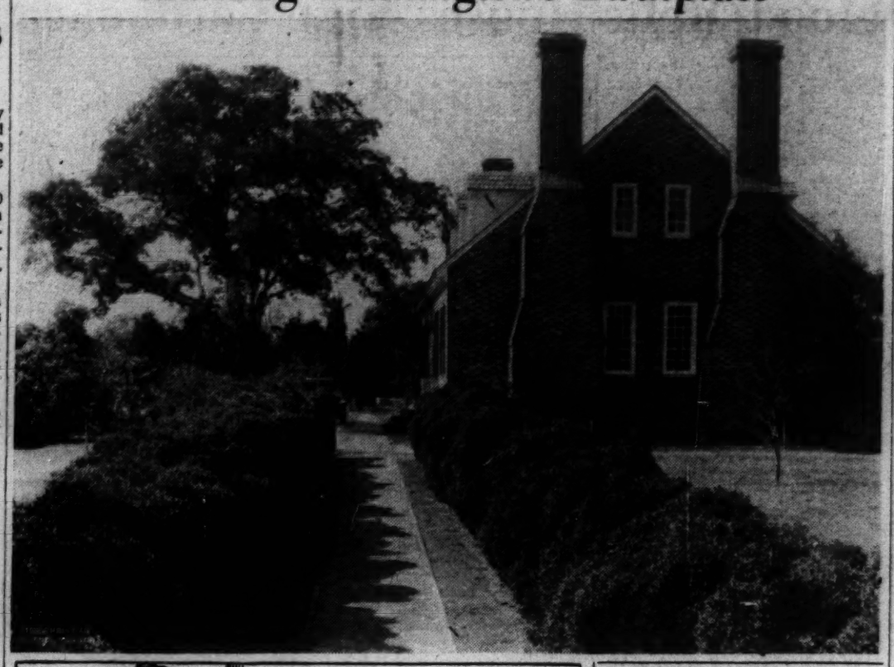
Moving down the Ohio River Valley system, the RA has set up two demonstration projects in the White River watershed in Indiana.

In Brown County near Nashville approximately 10,000 acres are being developed by reforestation, erosion-control work and construction of a 150-acre reservoir. Further southwest the Martin County project of some 28,000 acres near Burns City is being similarly developed. The reservoir being built on this project will cover some 800 acres and will form the largest body of water in southern Indiana. Included in the White River watershed are some 1,000,000 acres which experts recommend for eventual public ownership and development.

In Illinois, two major watersheds are receiving attention. In the Ray Creek shed, about 10,000 acres are being developed on the Dixon Springs project near Robbs. Here, reforestation, pasture development, and promotion of farming systems emphasizing livestock will be used to counteract the problem of erosion and excessive runoff. Some 70,000 acres of this river watershed have been recommended for development.

In the Big Muddy Creek area, about 16,000 acres are included in the Crab Orchard Creek project being developed near Marion. On this project an 8000-acre reservoir is being constructed. It will form one of the largest artificial lakes in the Middle West. Reforestation and erosion control also are being stressed on this project which is representative of 359,600 acres in need of flood control development in the Big Muddy shed.

Marking Washington's Birthplace



Courtesy Carnegie Institute

Memorial to George Washington

The Colonial Mansion and Grounds at Wakefield, Near Popes Creek in Westmoreland County, Virginia, Has Been Erected on the Site of the House in Which George Washington Was Born. The Work Was Done by the Wakefield National Memorial Association in Co-operation With the Government. The Shaded Area in the Map Has Been Designated by the Government as the George Washington Birthplace National Monument

Washington in Geography

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The name of Washington among cities, towns, villages, and counties is more numerous than all the Smiths and Joneses put together, according to a typical world gazetteer.

In addition to the State of Washington bordering the parallel of 49 degrees north latitude, and the national capital on the left bank of the Potomac River, some 27 states beginning with Alabama and ending with Wisconsin, have Washington counties. Louisiana claims the only parish by that name in America, while North Carolina's pet boast is that she started making the name of Washington famous among cities and towns, through the founding of Washington, N. C.

Boonsboro, Md., too, is entitled to a place among the "firsts" to honor Washington. Though described by the National Geographic Society as only "a wide place in the road between Frederick and Hagerstown," Boonsboro's citizens climbed to the top of South Mountain on July 4, 28 years after Washington's passing, to build what is claimed to be the first monument in his honor. Today the monument is the town's chief claim to distinction.

Of cities, towns and villages parading under the name of Washington, nearly every state from Maine to California has a liberal allotment. The Keystone State doesn't bother to list them all, merely declaring Washington to be "the name of townships in various counties of Pennsylvania."

As if that were not enough to fill four pages of the Gazetteer, the authority goes on to list Mount Washington, Washingtonboro, Washington Center, Washingtonville, Washington College, Courthouse, Depot, Gulch, Harbor, Heights, Hollow, Lake, Land, Mills, Prairie, Crossing, etc. Nor must one remain in the United States to run across the name of Washington. It is known as far north as Cape Washington, Greenland, and as far south as Cape Washington, Victoria Land, Antarctica.

Aristocracy of 'Pinks' Draws Throng To Rockefeller Center Growers' Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—An exhibition of 12,000 English and American "pinks" has brought hundreds of persons daily to Horticultural Hall, Rockefeller Center, during the last three days to see the New England Carnation Growers' Association show. Dressed in the colors of spring—and even midsummer—the show has evoked an enthusiasm among New York flower lovers that indicates what growers called "a genuine carnation revival."

Many of the exhibits are regarded as special, either from the standpoint of prize winning or from news interest. Fulfilling both of these requirements is the "Maribel Vinson," judged the largest carnation in the world. It was originated by Stephen S. Shaw of North Dartmouth, and is of a deep pink, measuring 5 inches in diameter. It has been named for Miss Maribel Y. Vinson, American amateur figure skating champion.

Bearing out the tradition that "a carnation is a man's flower," a collection of boutonniere blooms of more conservative hues is attracting much attention. Jules C. Leeds of Deal, N. J., won a special prize for this. The colors are purple, maroon, orange, and an even gayer one in scarlet and white is shown.

The most expensive carnation at the show is the Marchioness of Headfort, the purchase price of which was said to be $5000.

One of the most beautiful carnations on display is the "Virginia," which is being shown for the first time here, although it won a prize at a show in Baltimore. It is outstanding for daintiness of outline and delicate pink color. Another "special" is a mauve blossom.

The first prize for luncheon table arrangements went to Mrs. Milton, Freudenheim, of the Larchmont Garden Club, who exhibited the carnations in crystal vases on shell pink place mats.

Chiangs Summon Chinese to Adopt 'New Life' Ethics

NANKING, Feb. 20 (AP)—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and his American-educated wife broke Chinese precedent last night with a joint radio appeal to the nation in behalf of the "New Life" program for the regeneration of China.

It was the first time that the nation's leader and his wife had addressed China in the same broadcast, Madam Chiang speaking in English and the Generalissimo in Chinese. The broadcast followed closely upon a new vote of confidence in the Generalissimo.

Madam Chiang told the nation that the "New Life" movement, launched by the Chiangs three years ago to transform the ethics and modes of living of China's millions, is gathering currents of patriotism from all over China into a flood of national unity.

Corruption, banditry and lawlessness still exist in China and will continue "until people have enough to eat," she said.

"There have been some failures because some leaders have not realized the truth of the Biblical saying, 'You cannot serve God and Mammon,'" declared Madam Chiang who, like her famous sister, Madam Sun Yat-sen was reared as a Christian.

Rivalry Settled Over Birthplace Of Washington

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—Dedication Monday of a new museum at Morristown, N. J., as a leading feature of the nation-wide celebration of Washington's birthday, adds yet another national memorial to the statesman-general whose Continental Army camped there through the winter of 1779-80. Meanwhile, a timely announcement discloses that memorials marking the birthplace of Washington on Popes Creek, Westmoreland County, Va., have been declared authentic by Carnegie Institution historians.

Located on low ground immediately in rear of the Ford mansion at Morristown which served as Washington's headquarters during a hazardous and uncertain winter, the new museum will provide a fireproof haven for the greater part of the collection of Washingtoniana previously housed in the historic old mansion. The structure was built with PWA funds and is of stucco-on-brick construction harmonizing architecturally with the Ford mansion.

Washington Room

The Washington room will contain objects directly related to George Washington, such as his applewood camp chest, the brown silk suit of clothes, dress sword and shoe buckles he wore on the evening of his inauguration to the Presidency, and autographed letters. The central object in this gallery will be the Stuart painting of Washington, for which a special fireproof safe has been built in the wall. One of the series of dioramas depicting outstanding episodes in the life of Washington, planned for this room, has been completed and will be installed for the Feb. 22 opening. It shows the meeting of Lafayette and Washington on the steps of the Ford mansion upon Lafayette's return to this country from France on May 10, 1780, with the good news that Rochambeau's army of 6000 French soldiers was on its way to America to aid the colonies.

In Virginia the Wakefield National Memorial Association in co-operation with the Federal Government erected a colonial mansion near Popes Creek on a site believed to have been the birthplace of Washington. According to Dr. Charles O. Paullin, Carnegie Institution, the precise site of the birthplace has long been in controversy. Chief contestant for honors was a counter-claim that the event took place near Bridges Creek, more than a mile to the northwest, near the family burial ground. "Curiously enough," says Dr. Paullin, "neither claim was based upon documentary evidence that might be called decisive."

Futility of Company Unions Described at Labor Inquiry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—It was the theory of James H. Mangold, who was one of the employee representatives in the works council, or company union, organization of the Chevrolet plant at Flint, Mich., that it was part of his duties to carry the men's grievances to the managers. But when he protested against the speed at which the men were required to work, he told a senate committee yesterday, he was thrown out of the office of the plant superintendent, and he was shown the door in a similar fashion when he protested circulation of antiunion and antistrike petitions by foremen.

It was one of the company's inflexible rules, he told the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee, that no petitions should be circulated in plants and men had been discharged for such offense. But when he protested circulation of the so-called loyalty petitions he was told that the rule had been waived. Men were forced into signing the petition, he charged.

Isaac Beasley also had his views about the Flint Chevrolet company union, in whose work council he was also a member. His membership ended up in discharge also, he told the committee. The big strike occurred at Flint, and Mr. Beasley declared he took no part in it and also was not a member of the union. But when his discharge came through, it was marked "strike leader." The official who fired him, said Mr. Beasley, explained that it was because he was a company union member and had done nothing to block the sit-down strike. Mr. Beasley, a quiet-voiced witness who might have been a school teacher, said that so far as he could remember the Chevrolet works council had never adjusted any of the protests made in his plant.

Complaints Ignored

This was the evidence also of Robert R. Thurlow, who followed Mr. Beasley on the witness stand. Arnold Lenz, assistant manufacturing manager at Flint, had threatened to dissolve the council and name other men on occasion, he said. Complaints were made but frequently they were ignored, he said. Witnesses had the idea that the works council was set up to give the illusion of collective bargaining without any reality.

The loyalty petitions were sent through the plants at the time of the Flint sit-down strike, Mr. Thurlow said, and were used by management as the basis for its claim that 70 or 80 per cent of the workers were against the C. I. O. union and were satisfied with their wages and conditions. The foremen came through the plant the first day but nobody would sign, Mr. Thurlow charged. Then the next day the workmen were brought up to the desk of the foremen. Sometimes they talked for 10 minutes; sometimes they argued for half an hour.

"Did they threaten discharge?" asked Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) chairman of the committee.

Intimidation Charged

"They said they'd be sorry to see us out on the streets with our autos unpaid for, and our wives and families," said witness. "Some of the men held out, but most of them signed."

Arthur Dubuc, French-Canadian union leader, who kept the committee room laughing with his outspoken comments and familiar "Okay, senator," testified he had made reports to an espionage service and that A. L. Pugmire, [illegible] superintendent of the Detroit Pinkerton office, had paid him $62.50 on Feb. 4, 1937, when he suspected that Mr. Dubuc would be put on the stand before the Senate committee. Mr. Dubuc charged that he was ordered to swear on the stand "that he didn't know a thing." He was told to "lay low until that Washington affair is over."

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Ickes Marks Ground-Breaking For Huge Marshall Ford Dam; To Control Floods in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes yesterday participated in ground-breaking ceremonies at a site 18 miles above here of the $10,000,000 Marshall Ford dam on the Colorado River. The dam will be the third and largest of the series to harness the turbulent Colorado. Farther up the stream, where it flows between granite hills, and the Roy B. Inks dam under construction, and the Buchanan dam, nearly complete.

Secretary Ickes, as guest of the Lower Colorado River Authority, viewed the huge $20,000,000 conservation and flood control project being carried out with aid of federal emergency funds through the Public Works Administration and through an appropriation allotted by the United States Reclamation Bureau. The project also has power generation potentialities, but it has been estimated its flood-prevention aspect alone should pay for it in a few years. Flood damage along the Colorado River watershed in the past 20 years has been estimated at $4,000,000 annually. Rebuilding of an existing Austin dam also is included in the program.

The Marshall Ford dam will be 190 feet high, 3000 feet long, and will create a 700,000-acre lake 40 miles long. The entire work of the Authority embraces 130 miles of river with 90 miles of lakes and four dams. At the first of them, the Buchanan, two miles of concrete link granite cliffs to create a reservoir of 23,000 acres' surface and a reservoir basin that will hold 1,100,000-acre feet of water.

The contractors' convention in San Antonio was addressed by John C. Page, United States Commissioner of Reclamation. Mr. Page, pointing out that major disasters have brought the country to a point where it is ready to consider the problem of water conservation and control on a national scale, reviewed the study by the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee. Because the water supply of the West is limited by nature, he saw "approaching at a fairly rapid rate the time when no water will remain unused" in that region. Mr. Page declared records of the Bureau of Reclamation show that wealth produced from its projects annually nears the total outlay involved in their construction.

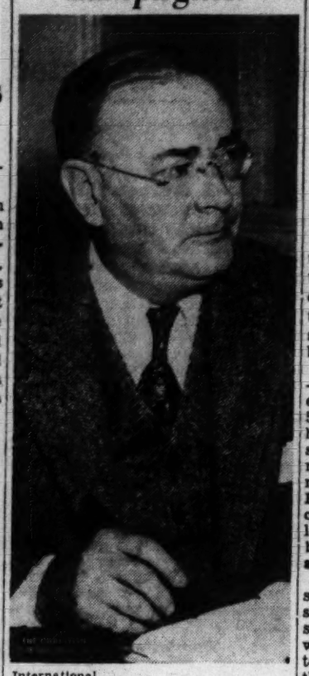
Secretary Ickes gave an accounting of his services as Public Works Administrator, praising value of the PWA accomplishments to the nation and voicing hope that "public works will be put on a permanent basis as a federal agency." He expressed belief this would be done, because the President's government reorganization plan calls for a new department of public works. Mr. Ickes said only one-tenth of 1 per cent of the total amount loaned by PWA is in default.

The national contractors' organization ended its sessions after re-election of W. A. Klinger of Sioux City, Iowa, as president. Its meetings were marked by attacks on Harry Hopkins' Works Progress Administration and the day-labor building method of competing with contractors as "socializing the industry." On the other hand, approval of United States Bureau of Public Roads efficiency was voiced after Chief Thomas H. McDonald of the bureau spoke.

Advance planning of highway programs was recommended in the sessions, while opposition to any diversion of gasoline tax money to other than road building purposes was expressed. A governmental agency similar to the Federal Housing Administration to insure loans for industrial and commercial construction was urged. Approval was given a proposed model bill on apprentice training. It would, spokesmen said, commit associations to help secure jobs for apprentices. Various speakers stressed the growing scarcity of skilled workers.

The contractors sought, as a means of helping building, an amendment to the 1936 Federal Revenue Act whereby, in computing taxes on undistributed earnings, amounts spent on construction might be deducted.

Lamplighter



International

John M. Carmody
Confirmed by Senate as Rural Electrification Administrator

C. I. O. Pushes Drive To Organize Workers In N. J. Steel Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 20—The Steel Workers' Organizing Committee of the Committee for Industrial Organization has undertaken to recruit employees of three large Trenton companies as members of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, the association figuring in the sit-down strike clash in Waukegan, Ill., yesterday.

The firms are the John A. Roebling Sons Company, the American Steel and Wire Company, and the Crescent Insulated Wire and Cable Company. Employees of the Roebling company in Roebling also are being circularized.

Workers in these plants have received during the past few days a circular contained in an envelope across the back of which appears in large type ,"a message to you from the president."

The circular does not indicate whether this refers to the President of the United States or the president of the union, although workers receiving it might easily infer that the reference is to President Roosevelt.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman's warning on Monday that sit-down strikes would not be tolerated in New Jersey followed reports that the Committee for Industrial Organization, which advocates this method, was preparing to organize workers in the northern part of the State. Now it develops that an intensive drive for members is under way in Trenton.

In one corner of the circular is a blank to be filled in by the worker, stating that he accepts membership in the association and authorizes the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee to act for the signer as "a collective bargaining agency in all matters pertaining to rates of pay, wages, hours of employment, or other conditions of employment."

There is no initiation fee, according to the circular, and the reply envelope requires no postage. It is addressed to E. J. Lever, field director, Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, C. I. O., Hotel Lorraine, Philadelphia.

Jury Says Carelessness Caused Bridge Accident

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 20 (AP)—A coroner's jury of mechanical experts last night blamed "failure to use certain safety equipment" for collapse of a scaffold which killed 10 workmen on the Golden Gate Bridge Wednesday.

The verdict, after several hours' deliberation, followed testimony that four bolts, recommended to strengthen the structure by state inspectors, had not been used.

Flood Melts Houses Like Cardboard

Here Is a Typical Story of What the Ebb Left in Louisville

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — "William Henry Jones," a railroad conductor, is—or was—a typical home-owner in the West End of Louisville—a section which includes all classes of dwellings but is mainly given over to the homes of small business people and workers in the higher income brackets.

The experience of Conductor Jones—a fictitious character, though the experiences are real enough—and of 5000 others when they returned home after Louisville's flood subsided is unique, for flood waters had never before penetrated the better residential sections of modern Ohio River cities, had never flowed down concrete or asphalt streets, over lawns and rock gardens, and through beautifully furnished $5000, $10,000 and $20,000 houses.

Conductor Jones' home is a substantial brick bungalow, set on a slight elevation from the shaded street. He had fled with his family when water filled the street to the top of his terrace and poured into the basement, extinguishing the furnace fire. It was too late t- take the car. The Jonses rolled up the rugs, put everything they could on tables, chairs, and piano, locked doors and windows, and stepped into a flat-bottomed skiff from the second step, each carrying a suitcase or basket and Johnny hugging "Skippy," the Boston terrier.

What Jones Found

Returning after two weeks in a borrowed car—for there were no other means of transportation—Jones skidded over the mud-covered streets to the curb in front of the house. The water was gone and the residue of mud was a discouraging sight, but, reflected Jones, "after things dry off they won't look so bad." But the worst was yet to come.

The high-water mark, which the Joneses thought might be an inch or two over their floors, if it actually did reach the doorsill, was a foot over the top of the windows. It was a peculiar black line that looked like grease. It was grease, Jones discovered as he stepped on the porch. Every filling station in town had given up the contents of its grease pits; oil refineries a mile or two away had added their product, and tank cars, factories, the streets themselves had been cleaned of their oily deposits and these left on houses, trees, lawns, billboards, and churches.

Jones tried the door, after unlocking it, but couldn't budge it. On his way to the back door, he looked in the garage. Mud and slime covered the car. Conductor Jones obeyed the admonition of the advertisements and did not yield to the temptation to try to start the motor. He knew it was filled with silt and must necessarily be entirely taken apart to be salvaged. Upholstery, of course, was ruined. It was a brand new car and its owner was paying for it in installments. The lien-holder, following the usual custom, was protected by "universal 'coverage'" insurance.

Plenty "Used" Cars

Jones is still "hoofing it" but his insurance company has met his loss and he is promised a new car as soon as it can be delivered. Three-fourths of the car owners are protected in the same way and insurance companies are loaded down with a lot of automobiles of very doubtful value. But very few householders had universal coverage on homes and contents.

The back door couldn't be budged, either, so the only thing to do was to put his weight against the front, with the aid of a passerby. Finally it gave way, but afterward Jones could not close it. He had to buy a padlock and hasp.

The sight that met Jones's eye when he burst in the door almost shocked him. Back in his head, Jones thought that locked doors and windows might have kept out much of the water, but he forgot the furnace, the registers and air intakes. Not a thing stood it its place. Everything was in utmost confusion.

The most surprising thing was the lack of chairs. Not one was standing anywhere. The wooden ones were all in pieces, legs, backs and rounds scattered about the floor. The front and sides had come off the piano, too, and as Jones, dazedly ran his hand along the keyboard, the ivory veneer of the white keys came off like fish scales under a knife.

Only the China Escapes

The dining table was legless, and its veneer had peeled off and lay curled up like a New Year's calendar just out of a mailing tube.

An amazing thing had happened to the hardwood floor—narrow strips of thin oak laid on the yellow pine beneath. The strips were so curled and buckled that walking was difficult.

Mrs. Jones's china was in a built-in cabinet and seemed practically intact. Miraculously no floating furniture had crashed its glass doors. Idly, Jones noticed that his favorite cup had floated off its place on one shelf and had found its way to the shelf above. Their neighbor, Jones learned later, lost every bit of her fine Haviland and her Wedgwood breakfast set when her portable cabinet collided with the buffet.

In the kitchen, Jones's electric refrigerator, its door closed tight, had floated, then up-ended, breaking off its "monitor top." His neighbor's, with its motor at the bottom, stood firm, but its doors were sprung and the warping wooden lining had caused the steel panels to bulge all around.

Jones was glad his wife had not come with him when he entered the bedroom. The bedsteads had come apart and the panels and sideboards were warped.

Veneer Peels Off

Veneer everywhere was loose and varnish and paint came off in strips—like the flopping wallpaper. Evil-smelling mud and sediment lay on everything—everything, that is, but an eider-down comfort which had been rolled up and laid on a bed. The mattress had floated and the comfort went up to the ceiling and came down untouched.

Plaster crumbled and baseboards, chair rails, doors, window frames were warped out of shape. It was a question with Jones for a while whether he could save anything out of the wreck.

But he set to with a will and within a few days had the wreckage in a pile and burned, the washables sent to laundry and cleaners, fires built to dry out the plaster, and doors and windows open wherever possible to allow circulation of air.

Mud had to be pushed out with shovels and scrapers, then the hose turned on—although it was days before water flowed and days more before gas, electricity, and telephone service were restored. Jones and his neighbors then realized how much they depended upon utilities which another generation had not known.

Rehabilitation is a question of raising money for Jones—and all his neighbors. Some of them have nest-eggs which are going for new things and new homes.

Labor unions are raising funds to care for their members. So are churches and lodges, but most of those affected are living from hand-to-mouth, so to speak, until Federal Government loans are available.

Most homes in which the water had stood as much as a foot deep must be rebuilt from the framework inward—replastered, refloored, given new woodwork and millwork, doors, windows, paint and paper. The hardest job of all is to get rid of the fine, powdery silt which penetrates everything.

Many will rebuild, and Louisville's West End, centering on Broadway, the city's widest and longest street and surrounding beautiful Shawnee Park, again may be the same lovely section after a few years.

Cincinnati Takes Stock

By a Flood Observer

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 20—Now that the Ohio River has gone back to bed, Cincinnatians can relax and indulge in a sort of look-see-backward and forward.

Plans, they read in the papers, are under way already to put the essential public utilities up on high ground, out of reach of future floods; there is talk of new zoning regulations to prevent the rebuilding of homes and places of business in the lower sections of the city. But where speculation naturally centers is on the various plans aiming at more or less flood control in the future.

Interest was keenly aroused by the visit to the White House of southern Ohio's flood expert, Dr. Arthur Morgan, now chairman of the TVA.

He believes that to prevent a flood like the one of January, 1937, some plan of greater scope even than erosion control and little dams must be evolved. All of this water simply cannot be held back by dams; it comes crowding along too fast. You can't push it down the Mississippi fast enough. It is going to spill over somewhere. The question is, where?

Hence the effort here to try to arrange in advance for it to spill over into those great open spaces where no one, or at least very few people, live. The United States has thousands of square miles of this waste, marginal land where high-cost farming is nationally undesirable; and it is in some such areas as these which people, thinking in terms of a new type of flood control, propose to let the angry waters wear themselves out. And in normal times they will serve as bird sanctuaries and migratory water fowl resting places.

Louisville Ford Plant 'Unassembles' 325 New Cars Ruined by Flood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Just before the Ohio river moved out of its banks, the Ford Motor Company's assembly plant here had turned out 325 cars which the flood caught before they could be delivered.

Two weeks later, the assembly line at the big riverside plant was put in reverse and 1200 employees worked 24 hours a day "unassembling" the mud-covered automobiles. Each worker took off what before he had put on. Taking apart took five minutes less than the business of assembling, F. S. Reinhardt, plant manager, said.

Each car was given a hose bath before being put on the disassembly line. Hardware and metal parts were saved, wrapped and shipped back to the factory for salvaging. Upholstery and all wooden or inflammable parts were assembled and burned. Much of the metal, it was explained, will be junked.

Sit-Down Strikers Convicted in N. Y. Building Disputes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Conviction of seven building employees on the grounds that their sit-down strike in the basement of a Bronx apartment house had constituted disorderly conduct threw additional light here today upon judicial views concerning passive opposition as an instrument of industrial strife.

Although the sentence in the case was suspended upon motion of the prosecution attorney, Magistrate William Klapp warned that strikes interfering with the ordinary operation of the quarters occupied by strikers was a menace to public peace.

"The right on the part of the defendants to make demands in their own behalf cannot be questioned," he said. "When their respective demands were not met to their entire satisfaction, it was incumbent upon them to elect either to continue in the employ of the owners of the real property or to terminate the same. They refused to leave the premises and, in addition, failed to perform any of their duties. A relationship between the parties existed or not.

"The law imposes upon the owners of the property to furnish heat, hot water and elevator service. The defendants prevented the owners from exercising the lawful dominion on or over their property. The condition as manifested by the defendants cannot be tolerated or countenanced. I find them guilty."

Strikers had asked for an increase in salary to $85 a month from $71, and began the sit-down strike when their demands were refused. Agents of the management battered down a door to reach them, but were unable to provide substitute services until police co-operated in removing the dissenting employees from the building.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

electorate. The "submerged" group is naturally less vocal.

Of more direct impact on congressmen—now that their mail has entered the "organized" stage—are the various Washington factors: the President, the lobbies, and the debate.

Today, Mr. Roosevelt confers with two groups of Senate leaders. At 5 p. m. he meets the Administration's own wheel-horse spokesmen. At six, he has called in the entire Senate progressive bloc, most of whom have taken position against his proposal.

Most of these leaders have already been in conference with the President on the Supreme Court matter, so it almost appears as if some new proposal were in the air; perhaps a compromise plan with which the Chief Executive hopes to win to his side some of those who are opposing him.

And the fight of these progressive leaders is certainly more effective—intentionally so—than that of other opposition spokesmen. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana delivered an incisive attack on the plan last night over a national radio hook-up.

"If there must be a dictator in America," Senator Wheeler cried, "I nominate the American people for dictator."

"Every despot has usurped the power of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government in the name of necessity for haste to promote the general welfare of the masses, and then proceeded to reduce them to servitude," he said.

Local Option Bill Passes

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 20 (AP)—The North Carolina Legislature has enacted a county option liquor store bill, thus ending a 28-year prohibition era for most of the state. Eighteen counties became wet by special acts two years ago.

Henry Ford Assails Unions As Tool of 'World Bankers'

DETROIT, Feb. 20 (AP)—One hundred and twenty-seven thousand of the 140,000 General Motors employees who were idle at the peak of the recent strike were back at work today, a week after the corporation began recalling workers.

Executives reported that 220,000 of the 235,000 employees were on duty, but that shortages of materials have delayed complete resumption of operations in a few plants. The remaining 13,000 are expected to return to work next week.

Negotiators representing General Motors and the United Automobile Workers of America, saying they were progressing, recessed over the week end. It was indicated they would resume discussions of seniority rights when they reassemble Monday.

Henry Ford, founder of one of General Motors' chief competitors, charged in an interview at his Ways, Ga., plantation that "international bankers are behind the labor unions" and advised workingmen to "stay out of labor organizations."

"International financiers are behind the labor unions because they want to control industry and kill competition," the veteran automobile manufacturer said. "They are the cause of all these strikes.

"A man loses his independence when he joins a labor group of any kind, and he suffers as a result.

"Competition in industry will guarantee workers a fair wage, but labor unions destroy competition.

"It is organizations of this type that lead up to war.

"I am thoroughly convinced that the cure for strikes and other labor difficulties is a high minimum wage.

"It is the less-skilled man, working on the smaller wage scale, who causes trouble when his income is insufficient for his family needs. Merit, skill and ability take care of the salaries of the higher-paid men.

"A minimum wage has been our policy since 1914. Industries must arrange to take care of the expense of this."

tion of the factory. Three strikers and as many deputies were injured.

Clash Outside Plant

The second disturbance started when strike sympathizers ripped badges from several special officers. The deputies swung clubs and baseball bats freely. The crowd dispersed after driving most of the deputies from their posts.

Conciliators failed to effect a truce in their first conferences and asked contending parties to meet with Gov. Henry Horner's representative, State Director of Labor Martin P. Durkin. The Governor said he would come here as a peacemaker if Mr. Durkin failed to settle the strike.

Max Swerin, attorney for the corporation, said he was ready to meet with any delegation the strikers might select from their own ranks, but declined to discuss settlement with "any outside organizers."

"We will not recognize the C. I. O. or any of its officers," he said in a statement.

Spokesmen for the strikers said the demonstration was called solely to obtain recognition of their union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

New Clashes Speed Efforts at Mediation In Illinois Sit-Down

DETROIT, Feb. 20 (AP)—Strikers continued today to hold eight manufacturing plants of different industrial concerns where sit-down strikes have been started during the past week. Six other plants reached an agreement with workers to resume production.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., Feb. 20 (AP)—Federal and state conciliators pressed for a settlement today of the sit-down strike at the Fan-steel Metallurgical Corporation to prevent further outbreaks of violence at the beleaguered plant.

A brief riot between 200 special deputies and strike sympathizers in a crowd of 500 persons near the factory grounds last night increased tension in the north Chicago community and illustrated to the nation at large the grave problems created by the sit-down technique.

Earlier the 82 "sit-downers" behind nailed doors in two buildings repulsed a force of 125 men under Sheriff L. A. Doolittle, which attempted to evict them in compliance with a court order directing evacua-

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Naval Cordon of Six Powers To Neutralize Spanish Waters

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—The nations of Europe clamped down an embargo on fighting men for Spain today.

Even while they timed their stringent measures—long-term jail sentences in some cases—to take effect at midnight tonight, 27 nations were pledged to impose a workable war blockade by land and sea around the peninsula by March 6.

Portugal alone of the members of the international non-intervention committee remained to be entirely converted, but informed observers felt that her objections to foreign observers on her soil would be overcome over the week end.

This last stumbling block was expected to be met by a compromise allowing British inspectors to see that Portugal keeps her pledge not to send arms or guns to her war-torn neighbor.

The Italian ban on volunteers, announcing "penal measures" as punishment, was published officially last night.

Czechoslovakia took radical measures to prevent her nationals from fighting in Spain. A bill to enforce Belgian non-intervention was put up to the Cabinet council yesterday.

The Hungarian cabinet prohibited by decree recruiting by either side of the struggle under threat of severe punishment.

The Irish Free State passed to second reading a bill to the same effect.

Germany outlawed volunteers along with France and Britain, and recalcitrant Portugal has pledged herself to the principle of nonintervention, at least.

Naval Cordon

The naval cordon is expected to be drawn about the peninsula by the combined navies of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy and Portugal, dividing the Spanish waters into patrol zones as follows:

Bay of Biscay—France and Portugal.

Northwest Coast—France and Russia.

Southern Coast—France, Russia, Britain and Portugal.

Eastern Coast—Italy and Germany.

Balearic Isles—France.

The final draft of the Anglo-Portuguese compromise frontier plan is expected by Monday when the sub-committee of the six most interested nations meets.

Should Portugal balk, France and Britain were expected to insist that the naval blockade should be extended to Portugal as well, as guarantee that war contraband would not flow across her borders.

Spanish Factions Battle for Control Of Jarama River

MADRID, Feb. 20 (AP)—Government troops today feinted at insurgent siege lines northwest of the city in an effort to divert pressure on southeastern defenses, in preparation for renewed Loyalist assaults.

The Government's sudden thrust to the northwest drove insurgents from coveted heights near Aravaca, only a few miles from Madrid, and brought a concentration of insurgent troops there along the Coruna highway.

A government attack was expected to determine whether the maneuver had substantially weakened insurgent pressure on the Jarama river front to the southeast and on other sectors of the besiegers' semi-circle about the city.

It was known, however, that insurgents were concentrating both on the northwest and the southeast.

A four-hour battle yesterday preceded the Government victory on the northwest. Insurgents were forced from Las Perdices Hill and other heights from which they had dominated the Coruna road.

The victory placed the Government in position to capture a railway skirting Aravaca and the Coruna highway. The Government formerly operated an armored train over this line.

Troop Trucks Bombed

Taking advantage of the insurgents' quick shifting of position, Loyalist airmen bombed a train of trucks carrying troops to Leganes, south of Madrid.

Eighty-three insurgent soldiers, captured Jan. 19 in an attack on Cerro de Los Angeles (Angel Hill) just south of the city, traded uniforms and marched off to the front to fight with, instead of against Madrid.

Acquitted on charges of rebellion, the men were incorporated into the "Peoples Army." One of them appealed by radio to former comrades in the insurgent forces to come to the Government's aid.

Rebels Report Captures

SALAMANCA, Spain, Feb. 20 (AP)—Spanish insurgents captured 500 Government militiamen in brief clashes during clean-up operations in Granada and Malaga provinces, a communiqué announced today. Several hundred Government troops in the Antequera and Malaga regions surrendered voluntarily, the insurgent communiqué declared.

Chile Aids Evacuation

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Four buses, purchased by the Chilean Government, will leave Paris for Madrid Monday to begin evacuation of 750 Spanish women and children who have lived in the Chilean Embassy since the start of the civil war, it was announced today. Ambassador Agustin Edwards of Chile said that he had been unable to gain permission for 400 male refugees of military age to leave except on the condition they depart immediately for Valparaiso.

Windsor-Kent Visit Rumored

LE BOURGET, France, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Kent arrived here today by plane from London. They were reported to have arranged to leave by train tonight for Vienna to visit the Duke of Windsor.

VIENNA, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor's biplane, piloted by Capt. Edward H. Fielden, landed at Vienna today after a swift flight from Cologne, Ger.

Captain Field said that he was not certain, but thought that the Duke contemplated making several flights.

Walter T. Monckton, who flew with Captain Fielden from London to Cologne yesterday, was expected to arrive by train from Germany. Mr. Monckton, Attorney General of the Duchy of Cornwall, presumably en route to Vienna to confer with the Duke of Windsor on his financial status, left the plane because of bad weather.

Minnesota Urges Seaway

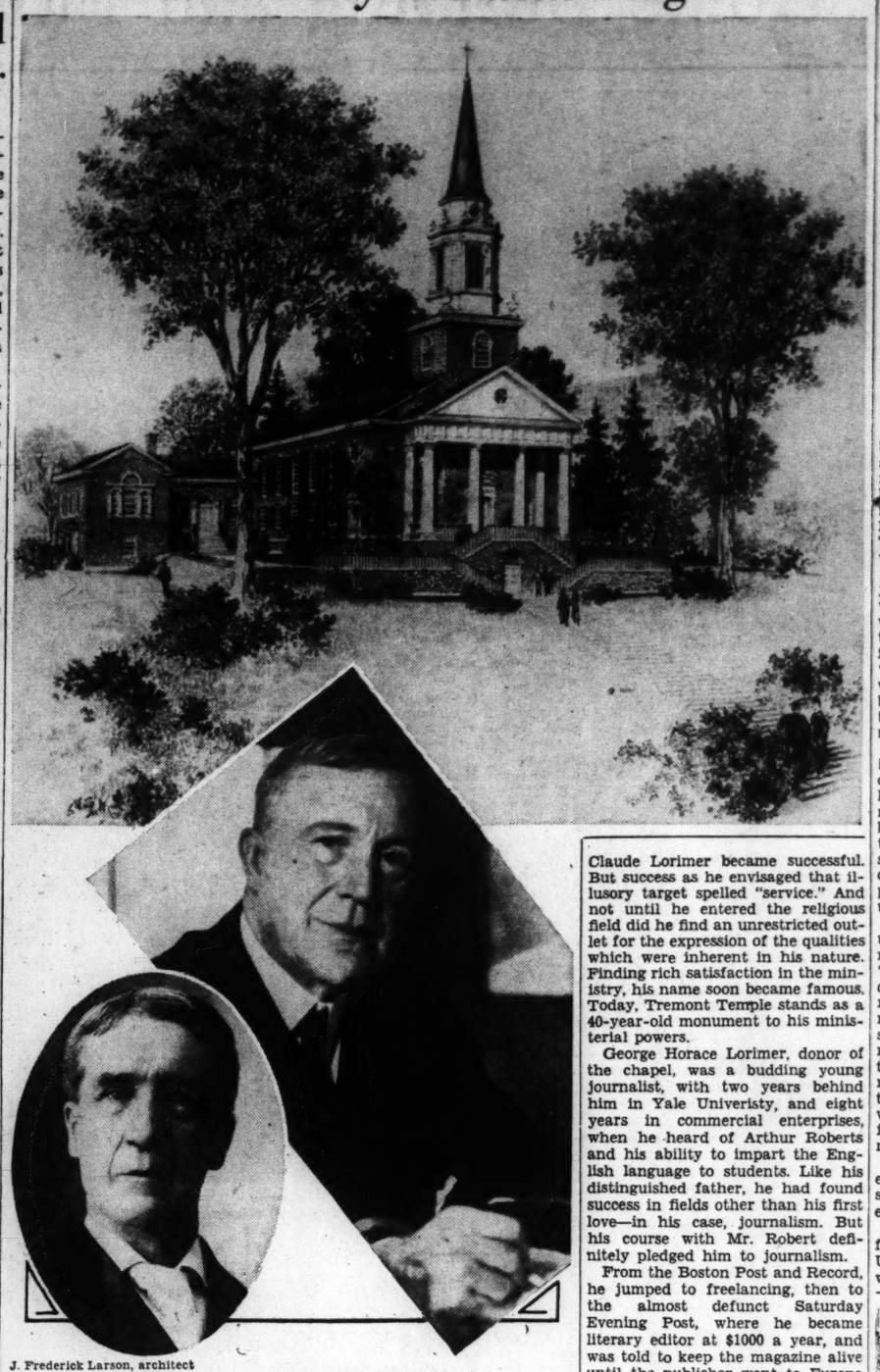
ST PAUL, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Minnesota State Senate yesterday approved a resolution memorializing the United States Senate to ratify the treaty between the United States and Canada for the building of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence seaway.

Wisconsin Bill Protects Reporter's News Sources

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 20 (AP)—Senator Fred Risser, Progressive, has asked the Wisconsin Legislature to enact a law forbidding authorities to compel newspapermen to tell the sources of their news.

The bill sponsored by him applies especially to any legal proceedings in which a newspaperman is summoned as a witness. It denies the right to hold in contempt of court any newspaper worker who insists on keeping his sources of information confidential.

What Early Architects Sought



J. Frederick Larson, architect

Building on Colby Campus, and Lorimer Father and Son

Upper—Lorimer Chapel. Lower Left—The Rev. George Claude Lorimer, for Whom Chapel Is Named. Lower Right—George Horace Lorimer, Donor of Chapel

Powerful League Supported in New Australian Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia — Unless the League of Nations receives more support from the major world powers, the United States may find itself forced to abandon its traditional neutrality.

This is the alternative set forth by Senator A. J. McLachlan, Postmaster General and Minister for Development of Australia, in a leading article in the first issue of a new monthly, the Australian National Review.

The League, Senator McLachlan writes, is still the "only rallying ground of those who believe in international peace as the one hope for the preservation of our civilization." But the League is hampered by the lukewarm attitude adopted toward it by several major powers.

That the world is war-weary is shown by the avoidance of a general outbreak under severe provocations in Manchuria, Ethiopia, and Spain. Senator McLachlan says any of these incidents could have started a world war in 1914.

If the nations do not rally to Geneva, the Senator pins his hope on a solidarity front among English-speaking and "English-thinking" peoples. He urges America to see the need of this step before it is forced to abandon neutrality under difficult conditions.

The new review is edited by Dr. R. J. Tillyard and W. Farmer Whyte. In addition to the article by Senator McLachlan, the first issue contains "The Coronation Ceremony," by Sir Harry Budge, "One hundred and Fifty Years," by M. F. Bruxner, Deputy Premier of New South Wales, and a number of other articles under well-known names.

Chapel at Colby Built in Memory Of Boston Pastor

A chain of closely linked events and circumstances spread over the last 40 years today resulted in the gift of a $200,000 chapel to Colby College of Waterville, Maine, from George Horace Lorimer, editor of the Saturday Evening Post, as a memorial to the donor's father, the Rev. George Claude Lorimer, pastor of Boston's Tremont Temple just before the turn of the century.

The announcement of the gift was made last night at a dinner in the University Club launched for the purpose of raising a $300,000 fund among Colby alumni to erect a men's union as a memorial to Colby's former president, Arthur J. Roberts. It was the reputation of former President Roberts as a teacher of English that brought George H. Lorimer to Colby some 40 years ago resulting in Colby's new chapel.

The new chapel will face one end of the library on the new Mayflower Hill campus. It is planned by the architect, J. Frederick Larson, of the Association of American Colleges to represent the best type of New England church architecture of the period when Colby was founded, in 1818. Its white spire will rise from a construction of red brick, ornamented by pillars.

The man whom the chapel will memorialize was born in Edinburgh, Scot., and received his elementary education in the shadow of Edinburgh Castle. Like many youths of his day, he went to sea at the age of 13, but returned home dissatisfied with what the sea had to offer. He took up the trade of carpenter, then turned to the study of law and medicine and finally went on the stage.

In all these pursuits, George Claude Lorimer became successful. But success as he envisaged that illusory target spelled "service." And not until he entered the religious field did he find an unrestricted outlet for the expression of the qualities which were inherent in his nature. Finding rich satisfaction in the ministry, his name soon became famous. Today, Tremont Temple stands as a 40-year-old monument to his ministerial powers.

George Horace Lorimer, donor of the chapel, was a budding young journalist, with two years behind him in Yale Univeristy, and eight years in commercial enterprises, when he heard of Arthur Roberts and his ability to impart the English language to students. Like his distinguished father, he had found success in fields other than his first love—in his case, journalism. But his course with Mr. Robert definitely pledged him to journalism.

From the Boston Post and Record, he jumped to freelancing, then to the almost defunct Saturday Evening Post, where he became literary editor at $1000 a year, and was told to keep the magazine alive until the publisher went to Europe to interview a prospective editor. When the next few issues reached the publisher, however, he stopped looking for an editor. Mr. Lorimer got the job.

Under Mr. Lorimer, the magazine grew from a circulation of 1600 to 3,000,000. Not once did he retreat from his advertising ban against liquor and smoking advertisements. In addition to his editorship, Mr. Lorimer has found time to write several books.

Negro Leaves Annapolis Among 135 Dismissed

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 20 (AP)—Naval Academy authorities announced that 135 midshipmen who resigned this week because of failure in academic or physical tests have left the academy. Included was James Johnson, 19, Washington Negro. He was the first Negro midshipman for many years.

The Negro Representative who appointed him had protested his dismissal, and asked President Roosevelt for an investigation, which led academy authorities to hold the entire group of 135 at the academy for several days. Normally, midshipmen who "bilge" out of the academy leave within a day or two. Aides to the Admiral said tonight they had heard nothing from Washington regarding any investigation.

Socialistic Trend Indicated In Survey of 'High' Teachers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—Gradual socialization of the United States economic system is favored by "an overwhelming majority" of junior high and high school teachers, according to a survey by the John Dewey Society for the Study of Education and Culture published in its yearbook, just issued here.

The committee found "a pronounced liberal tendency bordering on socialism" among the mass of teachers in these schools, but stressed in its report that these teachers want the socialization carried forward "through familiar instrumentalities," like the American traditional legal system and the major political parties.

The report is the second issued by the society this year on the situation in the public schools, the first having been released for publication Monday. The committee making this survey was headed by Prof. William Heard Kilpatrick, of Teachers College, Columbia University.

The survey showed that the majority of the school teachers brought within the scope of the inquiry were against the retention of certain traditional features of capitalism. These were characterized as "middle-of-the-road teachers . . . who want the real advantages of both capitalism and socialism and the presumptive privileges of neither.

"They are reformist and gradualists—not revolutionists," the report continues. "Their faith in capitalism has been shaken. They favor some measures of complete socialization, but they are hesitant about a thorough-going collectivism. Consequently, they exhibit a variety of contradictory positions, traceable in part to the lack of clear ends and uncertainty about the means.

"This group of teachers is less well unified than those on its left or right wings; they are paradoxically 'consistently inconsistent' in their outlook. . . . They are willing, if no names are used, to go far in the direction of progressive social reconstruction. If, however, any of the recognized stereotypes of American tradition are attacked, they firmly resent it, and if any proposals for the new are tied up with stereotypes which they have been accustomed to fear, as, for example, socialism, they reject the proposals emphatically."

The survey found that the greatest mass of teachers believe in social security supplied by the Federal Government.

It revealed also that they strongly favored the independence of the United States Supreme Court, and would oppose any move to deprive that tribunal of its power to declare laws unconstitutional.

The committee found that the teachers embraced in the survey preferred Russian Communism to German Fascism, 53 per cent of those replying to the questionnaire sent out by the committee reported for Russian Communism as against 41 per cent for German Fascism.

The committee also found that the teachers whom the survey reached "had a poor grasp on current events, but where the past was concerned, they approximate the state of authorities." It likewise found them poorly informed with regard to foreign affairs.

"Progressive teachers were the best informed and conservative poorest informed," it reported.

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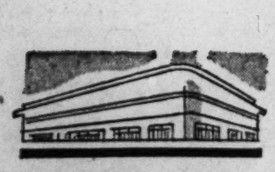

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

New England Antiques In Cape Town

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

From time to time several fine pieces of American furniture and silver have been discovered in out-of-the-way places in South Africa, and gradually they are finding their way back to their country of origin. Three items of importance have already been purchased by American museums in different states.

One of the most interesting pieces ever found in South Africa was a secretary-bookcase. This fine example of early American craftsmanship has been known to collectors of antiques in South Africa for many years. It had a habit of appearing from time to time in the various auction rooms of Cape Town, and each time it was sold the price increased. Eventually it was purchased by a collector who really appreciated its value and who bequeathed it to his daughter. So the auction rooms knew it no more.

This fine example of the cabinet-maker's art had some claim to fame, as it was made by a Salem citizen, Nehemiah Adams. In spite of many years of wandering and many changes of ownership, it still retained the maker's trade label:

NEHEMIAH ADAMS
Cabinet-Maker
Newbury Street
(near the Common)
SALEM
Massachusetts.

The condition of this piece of furniture was practically perfect, the doors being still filled with the original glass. The inlay was almost untouched, but unfortunately the small brass urns of the top were missing.

How an American Bought It

The manner in which this piece returned to America is rather interesting. In prewar days an article appeared in one of the English periodicals devoted to antiques and collecting which described this secretary-bookcase in great detail. An American read the description and filed the article until the opportunity should arise to negotiate for the purchase of the piece. A long interval elapsed, and it was not until 1929 that he, or his agent, visited Cape Town. Immediately a search was made for the secretary-bookcase which had been in his thoughts for so long. His time was limited and his search unsuccessful.

It was only after his departure that I heard of the matter and communicated with the owner, as the piece was an old friend of mine. The owner immediately cabled the American collector, and after a few weeks the purchase was concluded. So the secretary-bookcase left Cape Town on a long-belated return to America, its final destination being one of the well-known museums.

The last price paid for this piece was somewhat in excess of its first recorded auction price in Cape Town. The first price was £45 and the last £1000 plus freight, insurance and packing charges.

An Edward Winslow Tankard

Naturally some little publicity was attached to the sale of such a remarkable piece of early American furniture, and the story of its departure was reported in the local press. This led another collector of antiques in Cape Town to sell a very early American, silver tankard, which had been in the possession of her family for several generations. This tankard was of nice proportions with the maker's marks showing little signs of wear. Again Massachusetts was the State of its origin, as it had been made there in 1702 by the famous American silversmith, Edward Winslow. It weighed 33 ounces, and the price it realized was again £1000.

Apart from its value as a piece of antique American silver, it had important historical associations. It was originally presented to the Boston church by Col. Thomas Hutchinson in 1712, where it remained until the time came when the church was demolished, almost 150 years later. It then returned into the possession of the Hutchinson family.

Colonel Hutchinson was the father of the Royal Governor under whose regime occurred the historical tea riots of Boston. His diary is now preserved in the British Museum, and in that very interesting manuscript there are several references to this silver tankard, which still bears the arms of the Hutchinson family. This rare example of the work of a noted, early American silversmith is now in the possession of the Philadelphia Museum.

Also a Bonnet Box

Possibly an item of American origin, and with a more personal interest, is the ivory bonnet box which later followed the secretary-bookcase and the silver tankard, back to the United States. According to tradition, this box was formerly the property of the wife of President Jefferson. An elephant tusk of phenomenal size must have gone to the making of it. The box is of oval shape and one single strip of ivory was used to form the body of the box, which is approximately 12 inches in depth. The lid and the bottom had both been cut from the very heart of a tusk, showing the fine grain of the ivory to great advantage. A delightful floral design had been etched and colored around the edges of the ivory. On one side of the box was a delicately executed portrait of the President's wife and daughters, while the opposite side showed a ship, reputed to be the "Constitution," together with a design of flags of the United States. No artist's name was inscribed, but the quality of the work pointed to miniaturist of some note.

With the exception of the Hutchinson tankard no trace has been found of the arrival of any of these historical pieces in South Africa, nor is there much known of their history after arrival.

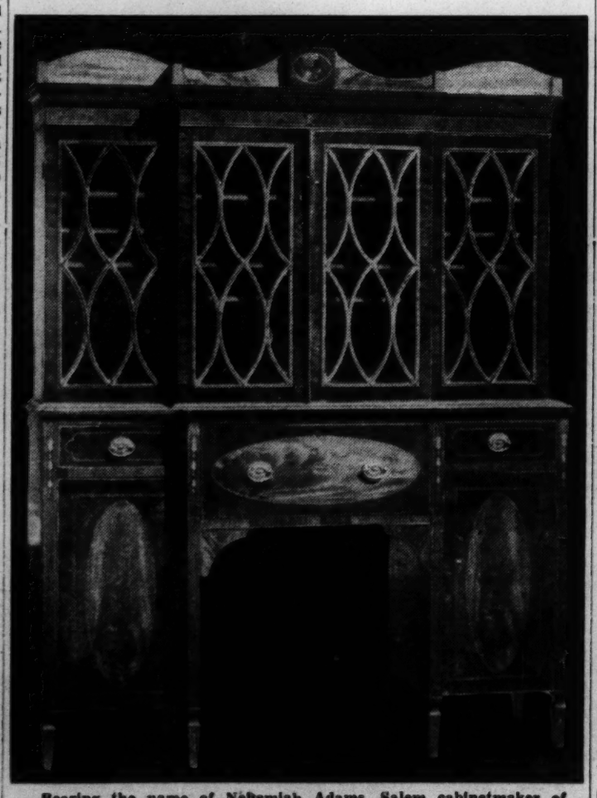
Americana of minor importance, both historically and intrinsically, is frequently found in South Africa in the shape of Currier and Ives prints, books of travel relating to early voyages of discovery and many early maps of American interest. An item for the collector of Alaskan things came on the market recently—a large folio of maps which belonged to Beaufort, of Beaufort sea and Alaskan discovery fame. Many additions are on the engraved maps, and there is a note by Beaufort's son to the effect that these were filled in by his father in leisure hours, before breakfast each morning. It bears, too, the book-plate of Henry Beaufort.

In August, 1863, the Confederate cruiser Alabama put into Table Bay under the command of Admiral Semmes, and in sight of shore she captured the Federal brig Sea Bride. The commander and the officers of the Alabama spent a considerable time ashore and achieved great popularity among the population of Cape Town. Lieutenant Wilson patronized the local photographer and in the Elliot collection of historical photographs he is seen in his Confederate uniform. In the Jardine collection there is an oil painting which depicts the Alabama capturing the Tonowanda. It is quite probable that lying somewhere undiscovered in Cape Town and the surrounding districts are many more relics of the Alabama's visit to South Africa.

With the increasing number of American tourists visiting these parts every year a fillip will no doubt be given to the search for antiques of American interest or origin. Unfortunately, the average tourist is apt to fall a prey to dealers of alleged antiques who have no compunction whatsoever in selling the most flagrant fakes as genuine antiques. Some may even go so far as to give written guarantees of antiquity to pieces of furniture which were probably only made a week before the arrival of the tourist ship in Table Bay. Up to the present these dealers have restricted their nefarious activities to reproducing furniture in use in the early days of this colony. It is possible that when they appreciate the demand for American antiques they will turn their attention to the faking of these things, also.

M. N. M.

No one seems to know how the fine silver tankard made by Edward Winslow of Boston in 1702 found its way to Cape Town, South Africa, where it was discovered a few years ago. From that distant city it went to the Pennsylvania Museum in Philadelphia.



Bearing the name of Nehemiah Adams, Salem cabinetmaker of the late 1700's, this beautiful secretary-bookcase was discovered some years ago in the vicinity of Cape Town, South Africa. Acquired by an American collector, it is now in a well-known museum in this country.

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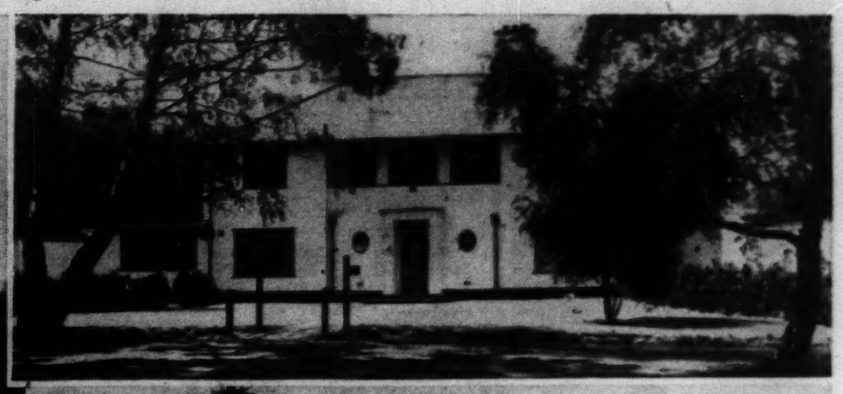
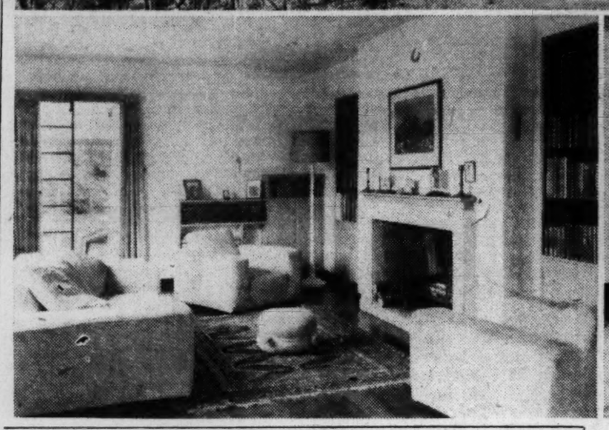
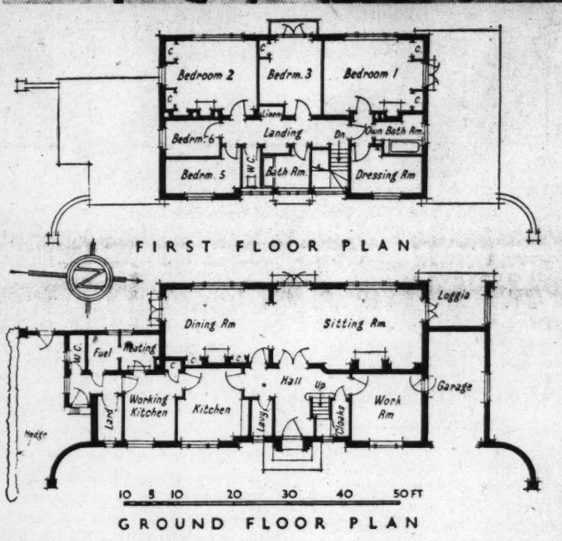




Sydney W. Newbery Photos

An eleven-room house recently built in Surrey, England, has an exterior which is in the main traditional in appearance. However, the house is definitely modern in many particulars, such as the steel sash, the general arrangement, with abundant up-to-date conveniences, and its decorative scheme. The two upper views show at the right the garden approach, and, at the left, the street entrance, with no planting between the house and the street. At the right below is a view of the garden from the terrace, formal rock plantings and a little stream in the foreground, with a vista of green lawn beyond.

Below at the right and center are the two views of the interior, the one showing built-in book shelves at either side of the fireplace, and French doors leading to the loggia. Flush cabinets in the dining room are of simple dignity, and wide folding doors connect hospitably with the sitting room. All walls and ceilings are painted cream; the woodwork, light green; base boards, glossy black.



Modern Without Eccentricity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is a prevalent impression that it is difficult for a house to fulfill present-day requirements with regard to fresh air, sunshine and convenient planning, unless the architectural style is obviously modern. This notion is refuted by the house illustrated here, which has recently been built at Wentworth in Surrey, to the designs of Oswald P. Milne, F. R. I. B. A.

This plan is thoroughly modern from the practical standpoint, for the house provides all that is normally demanded of any present-day homestead—a compact, labor-saving plan; spacious and sunny rooms, a terrace, loggia and sleeping porches—yet the architecture completely avoids eccentricity. The moderately low pitched roof is in a specially thick grade of gray-green Westmorland slate, which harmonizes with the surrounding woodland as well as seeming courteous and appropriate beside neighboring residences.

An unusual characteristic is that, as may be seen from the entrance front, the forecourt is open to the roadway, the boundary being marked by a ditch. A sufficient suggestion of formality is provided by low evergreen hedges, set well back on either side so that they enclose a wide expanse of lawn.

The walls are 11-inch cavity brickwork, rendered in rough cream plaster; the woodwork and metal casements are painted green and the pipes and guttering are gray-green, to tone with the roof. A black tarred plinth runs all round the structure.

The layout of the interior is distinguished by the fact that corridors have been almost completely eliminated. Although the house is of a moderate size, with a 50-foot frontage, the accommodation includes three living rooms and six bedrooms, as well as kitchen, larder, fuel store, heating chamber, two bathrooms and the usual offices.

Walls and Ceilings, All Cream

One color scheme has been used for the interior decorations throughout the house. The walls and ceilings, without exception, are cream; the woodwork, light green; skirtings, glossy black; door furnishings, chromium and crystal; interior window sills are of black tiles. In the principal rooms, hot-water radiators are recessed beneath the windows, their use being additional to the coal or gas fires also included.

As may be seen from the plans, the chief bedroom is provided with its own bathroom, and next to the latter is a dressing room. These three interiors form a self-contained suite, shut off from the landing by a doorway and small vestibule.

An attractive feature of the ground-floor arrangement is, that the sitting room and dining room are separated by wide folding doors which allow the two rooms to be thrown into one, the resulting interior being 47 feet long. In other words, the whole of the garden side can be used as a single large room.

The house is well provided with built-in furniture. In the sitting room, serviceable and attractive fitted bookshelves and cupboards are grouped on either side of the chimney breast and along the walls. The recessed shelves beside the fireplace have black ebonized interiors to show up their contents with greater clearness in the light from the wide windows.

In the dining room there are built-in china cupboards with glazed doors and concealed lighting, expressing a charming simplicity. In the bedroom, fitted wardrobe cupboards are seen on either side of the French doors leading to the sleeping balcony.

The garage is situated on the north side of the house, and abutting this, with a westerly aspect and a pleasing view of the garden, is a loggia which is approached from the living room through French doors. There is also an extensive balcony on the flat roof above the loggia; a smaller sun balcony on the west; a third, which is again more extensive, on the south.

The garden is laid out with a delightful and unusual combination of formal and informal treatment, in which care has been taken to enhance the existing natural features by bringing them into the layout. A formal terrace and rose garden extend along the side of the house, and beyond this the greensward merges naturally into thickets of silver birch and hawthorn.

There is also a formal pool and fountain, and a little stream flows from the pool diagonally across the lawn, beautified by the use of rocks placed in groups here and there. Other informal rockeries are dotted over the grass.

English Antiques

That richly printed English magazine Apollo again includes important articles on antiques. In the February issue, the development of the English chair is the theme of an illustrated article by Herbert Cescinsky, while the Rollason pewter collection is the subject of comment by Howard Herschel Cotterell. Here, too, the illustrations are of the finest sort and are exclusively of English, Scottish, and Irish pieces English porcelain and some of its independent decorators is the heading of a third article in the antiques field, this being by W. B. Honey.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Backing Up the School Lessons With Home Games

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Where Fun Is Also School Work

And Homemade Games Help the Spelling and 'Joggraf'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When our children seemed to do unusually well in their school work in the early grades, we were gratified to have one teacher come to us and ask if we had not employed some special method in our homework with them. She felt that in some definite way they had gained many bits of authentic knowledge and a wide general background.

We thought over our "special method." We had, quite consciously, always tried to follow the trend of their school work in simple (often homemade) games or play times that accurately and closely followed what the teachers were trying to give them. When they came home with their reading books we studied the new method of teaching children the picture of the word and then we took those same words, and, with anagram letters, we would try to make a picture of the word that was on the printed page of their reading book. Even though Betty did not know the various letters that made up the word "boy" by name, she did know the picture the three letters made when grouped in the right way. She soon, however, could pick up the pasteboards with the letters on and group them rightly. From this we had gone on to a game where we looked for the word "boy" in a book. When she would find it in one of her story books it looked as familiar to her as an old friend.

A Jolly Way To Practice Spelling

When the children began spelling lessons we again made excellent use of the sets of anagrams. We would let them pick out the letters that spelled their word and when their whole word list was spelled out in anagrams before them, we would give them the school list and let them check on their own work. This seemed much more like a game to them than when they just studied and then told us how they spelled the words.

In their geography work we found the cardboard letters a great help again. We made up the game. We would draw from the box a letter and each of us in turn had to give the name of a town beginning with that letter. If, for instance, we drew out a C, one might say Chicago, another Columbus, another Cleveland and so on until all the names we could think of were exhausted. We did this with states, rivers, etc. Then we went on to harder things. We would name a city or mountain or river and then have to locate it. Later when the children were more advanced we went into all parts of the world with our cities and countries, even giving facts connected with them—products, etc.

With Number Work Also

With number work we found many games such as dominoes and lotto to help us. Then we had a set of pasteboard numbers like the letters in the anagram sets. When one person would give out, say, No. 12, each child in turn would have to pick out two numbers from the rightside-up numbers on the table to make 12. One, of course, would quickly choose six and six, another nine and three and so on. There were no end to the number games we devised.

Daddy made an instructive addition to our geography games by covering a board with a large piece of cork and on this he placed a map of the United States. The children were then supplied with pins, and when the name of a city or town or river or state was called, the child must stick a pin in where they located the name called. It was surprising how an eagerness to do well in the game made them think clearly and quickly and made them desirous of learning correct positions.

When their father made them a large outline wall map of their home state, Iowa, they were surprised to find it hanging on the kitchen wall with nothing but boundary lines. He explained that it was to be filled in only as they had actually seen the places. Then we began by drawing in our own home town and many surrounding ones. The river near our home was drawn in only so far as the children had seen it. This map created a strong desire in our family to take short trips so that we might complete the map.

Filling In Their Map

We would go to our capital city and upon arriving home proudly put in all the places we had seen on the way as well as more of the big central city. We found we could draw in a bit more of the river and we would consult a real map in order to follow its direction accurately as far as we had followed the stream. When we went on a trip to a distant state we found when we got home we could draw in the towns on an almost straight line across one half the state.

The children themselves made another small map that they enjoyed. It was to be simply a state park map. And as each park was noted for some special thing, they crudely sketched in trees or rocks or streams as they had appealed to them.

With anagram letters we would play the game of "Pack Your Suitcase" and all would have to name some one thing beginning with the letter turned up. If D were turned up, one would quickly say "dress," the next "darning cotton," the next "dentifrice," etc. If anyone failed to think quickly, they were out.

We all worked on a game we called "Ask Me." Each one of the family handed in questions and these were typed on cards. Then they were passed around in the evenings when we wanted some diversion. On these cards were questions, such as where a certain large mill in our state was located, or who was our present Governor or what were our state's leading crops. From these questions we all became much better informed.

Picture puzzles added their fund of knowledge to our experience, and later when we took up informal speechmaking we found our children keen because of all the games we had played that had made quick thinking and attention possible and natural.

M. C. R.

Courtesy of M. Steinert & Sons, Boston, and Hammond Organ Co.

Seated Many a Day at the Organ, but Quite at Ease

Committee Training

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

"Oh, Mother, I'm on a committee, too!"

That exclamation gave me my first inkling that committee-ing had invaded the primary grades. In order to hear more about it, I replied, "That's fine, son. Find yourself a cookie and a chair and tell me more about it."

"Mother, Miss Bennett put me on the table decoration committee and she calls me chairman and we can make the table look just the way we want it. And could you come to the party, Mother? Because the table will look so pretty. Bobby and I wondered if you would let us have a sheet and your white candles and some red ribbon."

It was plain to see that there was real enthusiasm in the air over this little project of table decoration for a Friday afternoon party. I recalled my feeling of hesitancy at accepting appointment on a committee when in my teens and was glad that Billy will probably escape that feeling since he is becoming acquainted with such an appointment very much earlier in life and in such a joyous way.

By the time the project of decorating the table was well on its way—ideas formed, materials collected, and combinations tried out—I was surprised at the educational experiences involved. They included measuring the table, which gave Billy his first introduction to the use of a yardstick and the difference between length and width. There was the problem of arrangement and spacing of candles and flowers, with the decisions coming from the children to place the tall red candle in the middle and the short white ones near the ends of the table, etc.

Then the appreciation of the beauty of red and white as a color scheme made Billy ask, "Mother, is there anything we could have to eat that would be red and white, too?" Bobby came to our house to discuss this important question, and finally just the right menu was found: white milk in red beetleware cups, strawberry jello in soda cracker "boxes" (four white crackers standing upright to form the sides of a box and tied with red ribbon), white-frosted cookies with a red cinnamon drop in the middle of each.

The party was a success, and so was Billy's first experience as a committeeman! (Mrs.) D. C. K.

* * *

Each Has a Hobby And All Contribute to It

North Carolina

Dear Editor:

I am deriving so much help from the parent letters. There are seven children in our family, and we are finding many ways to enlarge our interests. I encourage each child to have a hobby. My oldest boy is interested in stamp collecting, and we all do what we can to help him. His hobby has been an amazing incentive to history and geography betterment, and in the long run has broadened our knowledge of these subjects also. Bill is most interested in early American stamps, hence he certainly has come to know early American history. The present Administration has been thoughtful of stamp lovers in creating so many new American stamps. Bill looks up foreign stamps and has a beginning for another collection—maps!

Our teen-age girl has gone in for enlarging her vocabulary and many are the new words all of us have added to our vocabularies. The boys take delight in discovering new words to try out on her—thus adding new ones to their own list without striving to do so. Incidentally, this is no small help for poor spellers.

Our 10-year-old boy collects cartoons, the type which are printed in relation to world events. I think he will have a very worthwhile scrapbook some day which the rest of us will wish we had had the patience to make for ourselves.

Buttons, bottles and cream pitchers are Marylee's particular passion, and we all find all the material we can on the subject. It is simply amazing to know how many materials are used to make buttons, and how and where they are made. Bottles give one much lore on glass, and methods of making and cream pitchers can be found in every possible shape and material, many of them with tales to tell!

My particular hobby is a news item a day. From each day's newspaper I pick what I think was the day's high light, and I'll have a good history book and index myself one of these days. I would surely like to hear of the hobbies other parents and their children enjoy.

(Mrs.) W. F. S.

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Study of Consumer Economics

As Carried Out in High School Course on Theory of Values and Buying

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hiram, Ohio

What is often called consumer education appears to have won a place for itself in some of our secondary schools. Hiram High School has had more than a year of it and likes it.

Reign S. Hadsell, principal of the village school here, believes that if consumer education has any value at all, it should have a place in public school curricula. Accordingly, he has been instrumental in having such a course put in his own school. Last year saw the completion of the first full year's work in consumer's economics in the local institution. Already it has attracted widespread attention. Inquiries have been received from points in 28 states. Heretofore, consumer education has been an independent activity, or has been taught to a limited extent in universities, or in adult classes. Now youth is going in for it.

Principal Hadsell first became interested in consumer education during the school year of 1932-33. In the following year an adult education class, meeting in the school, took up the subject once a week. Last year the economics class gave three weeks' study to it. The study proved to be attractive to all concerned.

Seven Objectives Taken as Guide

In the summer of 1935 he proposed to the local board of education that a course via consumers' economics be given to juniors and seniors during the entire year. He outlined a course which included 29 projects and his proposal received the endorsement of the board. He was uncertain as to its reception by young students and by the public, but results of the first year's work have been disclosed and the course appears to be permanent.

Mr. Hadsell says that the course opened with seven objectives in mind. These are: 1. Making the consumer conscious of the benefits to be obtained. 2. Making the consumer aware of the agencies working for his protection. 3. Arousing public opinion to demand standards. 4. Study of national habits of consumption in order to discard the bad. 5. Understanding of the forces working upon consumers. 6. A working knowledge of the technics of buying. 7. Necessity of organization to secure legislation for the benefit of the consumers.

In order to be fair to everybody concerned, and to avoid the appearance of taking a radical position, Mr. Hadsell has insisted that both sides of controversial subjects be studied. No textbooks are used in the course, which is based upon reading and original investigation. In reading, both pro and con statements on the subject under consideration, are studied. Reading of the book, "One Hundred Million Guinea Pigs," for instance, is followed by reading adverse criticism of it. Cross currents of national thought are thus disclosed to the student. An extensive library of books and pamphlets has been assembled for this work.

Investigations and Laboratory Work

Following the reading course, laboratory work is done in which the assistance of such teachers as domestic science and chemistry instructors is used. In making investigations and in doing laboratory work, students are required to write up their own conclusions and studies. Each student is also required to keep a notebook to record his progress.

There is no hard and fast course outline to be followed. Each student is expected to read widely and critically and when making special investigations to follow his own inclinations. At the end of the course a large, worth-while activity is taken jointly.

A study guide has been prepared containing 29 projects. These include studies of local business practice, advertising, food and drug regulation, clothes buying, book reviews, corporation control, buying by standards, governmental agencies to protect the consumers, credit and co-operative movements, finance companies, testing fabrics and goods, package goods, labels, canned goods, correspondence schools, methods of saving, public utilities and propaganda.

Mr. Hadsell reports that, unexpectedly, there has been no opposition from local merchants. The wife of a grocer is a member of the board of education and she is enthusiastic over the course, which is undertaken on the theory that the honest merchant has nothing to fear. As a further result of the school activity, a local woman's club is devoting its program to the same consumer problems, co-operating with the school. The subject seems to be one that is capturing the public interest and if letters and inquiries mean anything, similar courses will soon be established in many other small schools.

Past the Stage Of Sensationalism

Mr. Hadsell believes that consumer education is past the stage of sensationalism, which really has been a hindrance to intelligent and reasonable study of the subject. He has seen merit in it and is anxious to develop the study rationally.

Accordingly, the general objective of the course has been training in the ability to recognize values in buying. Aspects of sensationalism are avoided. An interesting sidelight is the way in which investigation and laboratory work take hold of the student. A pupil enters a new world when he finds by experiment what threads of cloth are like, how many and how strong they are. It absorbs him to delve into the chemistry of food and its components; what goes into hair tonic, what "all wool" means, why shoes wear out, what fair profits are, and a hundred other things.

Hiram Village is the site of Hiram College, which two years ago adopted the Oxford plan of study.

Supervised Organ Practice in Classes

Electrical Earphone Device Enables Whole Group to Be Seen and Not Heard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

One of the most hopeful of the indications that American children may become the sort of grown-ups who can spend an enjoyable evening actually making instrumental music rather than merely listening to it, lies in the fact that of recent years more and more instruments of various kinds are being studied.

For a generation or two, all the little Clarences and Susans studied piano. As a matter of fact, we agree with many music teachers that the piano is an instrument through which a child can gain a broader knowledge of music than perhaps through any other. Keyboard, chord harmonies, counterpoint, treble and bass clefs, the rich library of piano music—all come into even an ordinary acquaintance with this great instrument. But the piano is, for many, an instrument which should come later on. Furthermore, it is seldom that a living room can produce more than one piano. Whereas, if several instruments are played by a group, a small ensemble can be put together and the sweet companionship of music, without any artificial "solo" worship, result.

Greater Flexibility In Choice of Instruments

So, we are much in favor of greater flexibility in the choice of those instruments which are to become the intimate friends of our children. Piano, yes; but also flute, violin, cello, horns, clarinet, traps and drums, viola, harp—and even organ.

Up to fairly recently, the organ could never have been part of such a list. The occasional child who so loved the organ he heard at church that he begged to study that superb instrument had no musical career ahead of him except church or movie organist, and no possibility, unless extremely wealthy, of enjoying his beloved instrument in the bosom of his family. Furthermore, he had to trudge to some church or hall even in order to practice. No, the organ was a high-powered luxury, so difficult to achieve that few entered into its treasure house.

Becoming Practical Household Instrument

We all know how the Hammond organ is changing that picture. Many a school and an increasing number of homes have acquired this small organ, for it will go into a floor space four feet square and does not call for extra strengthening of average floor supports, elaborate pipe building, or even a larger investment than one would devote to a good concert grand piano. The organ, then, is becoming a practical household instrument; and, while not yet by any means as popular as the piano (which, thanks to the many new and delightfully compact designs, is staging a dramatic comeback into our homes and our lives), it is giving indications of pioneering into our daily living as never was dreamed possible a few years ago.

Piano, violin, flute classes have been developed in our schools within the decade, and the class method of studying a musical instrument is proving a happy one. One of the troubles with getting children to practice, all down the years, has been the loneliness of it. Children are social. They love to do together the things they love to do.

But a great many organs going at once, even softly, have their disadvantages—especially if going under the fingers of small beginners! And a school classroom, even in the music wing, is seldom actually soundproof. Hammond, as a firm that seems to have set out to pioneer in the home organ field, is meeting this class-practice problem in an interesting way. Here is a "believe-it-or-not" word picture, and a true one.

The Kew-Forest School, at Forest Hills, Long Island, has installed an organ right in the main study hall. Any school day you can see upward of 100 pupils studying at their desks, while at the organ a pupil is practicing diligently. And not a sound. Yet, the child who is practicing hears everything he is playing.

The secret? Earphones. The music of this type of organ is generated electrically, and by electric control can be sent, when desired, into earphones rather than out into the room. The children at their desks hear nothing, and several organs can be played in a room, each playing a different piece of music, while others study in peace.

It seems to us that there are interesting possibilities to this invention. Practice rooms, off in some isolated wing, would not be necessary. A child or grown-up might be with those taking part in other activities at school or seated in a family living room at home, and have the opportunity and the joy of playing an instrument. To others it would be as silent as if he were playing one of those uninspiring dummy keyboards, but to him it would make music. A whole class could be practicing at once, as in one of the illustrations on this page, with the teacher and each pupil equipped with earphones. The turn of a key, and Susan's practicing can be heard by the teacher; the turn of another, and Clarence's may be heard. A turn of yet another, and all may play aloud in an ensemble, the earphones abandoned.

Introducing Bach The Organist

We are describing a development that is only in its early history. The organ has not yet been deeply built into the consciousness of the people, so to speak, as a practical home possession. But before too long, it is likely to be, if recent history is an indication of things to come. As for this new earphone practice device, it may do much to introduce our increasingly music-loving people to an instrument hitherto seldom available within the home and limited only to those who sought formal careers in the larger movie houses or in connection with a church. In other words, we may look forward to a day when the incomparable chorales of Bach are among the familiar riches of our fireside experience.

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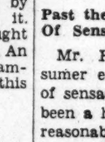
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WOULD you like to know something more about this present world in which we live, this universe of Mussolinis and T. S. Eliots, of bound autocracies and free verse?

Then why not go to Scotland, to Inveraray, the seat of the Duke of Argyll, and to Loch Lomond, most celebrated of all the lakes of Britain? But do not go alone. Take a companion of the past with you. Do not forget James Boswell and Dr Johnson, or the Reverend Samuel Gilpin, Prebendary of Salisbury Cathedral. And on no account omit George and Peter Anderson, authors of a fat, green-covered Guide to the Highlands, which was published in 1834.

* * *

INVERARAY, THE LITTLE white-stoned village which juts out on a small peninsula into the long and placidly narrow Loch Fyne, backed by tree-clad mountains in the midst of which is the castle of the Duke of Argyll, is just over the Scottish border from Carlisle. It consists now of only a few houses, with a population of less than five hundred people, and its main street is entered through a wide stone arch that glitters in the sunshine with an almost Spanish brilliancy.

Inveraray, as befits the capital of Argyll, the home of the renowned clan Campbell, has had a long and romantic history. Neil Munro preserved some of its glamour in his "John Splendid"; Robert Louis Stevenson caught even more in "Catriona." The eighth Earl of Argyll is a character in Scott's "Legend of Montrose"; and this famous ducal family again figures in "The Heart of Midlothian." As befits a town with such associations and such a past, Inveraray is not a town that is content to stay in its place. In fact, in the past it has literally been "on the move." Once Inveraray was situated just in front of the castle. But an eighteenth century Duke found that the village interfered with the view of the loch from his windows. So he had it transported, stone by stone, to its present position.

* * *

AS I CAME over the brow of a hill from Glasgow, and caught my first sight of Inveraray gleaming by the waterside, I was enchanted by its beauty; and I was glad to find that Gilpin, who came here in 1786, shared my enchantment. The Andersons came half a century later, and their enthusiasm, too, was great. In those days the view was practically the same as it is today. There were the same trees, the same hills, the same inn and the same houses, and the same castle. There was the same lake, too. No wonder we all felt the same delight. But, after all, was it quite the same delight?

On the whole, I found that it was not. Gilpin and the Andersons put upon the woods and forests an emphasis that seemed to me a trifle exaggerated; and in that emphasis lies a great difference between their age and ours. Over these trees Gilpin bursts into poetry—in speaking of nature this respectable eighteenth century Prebendary cannot prevent himself from exclaiming—

> Whe'er she takes
> Her horizontal march, pursue her step
> With sweeping train of forest; hill to hill
> Unite with prodigality of shade.

The fact is that Gilpin is exceedingly glad to see these trees. He is glad because, in this part of the country, trees represent cultivation. They do not grow naturally; they have been put there by a human hand. In an age of social unrest, like the eighteenth century in Scotland, when means of communication were primitive, and the possibilities of coping with the perils of the road were few and untrustworthy, the magnificent, bleak grandeur of the northern Highlands round Glencoe and Ben Nevis, Sgurr-nan-Gillean and Ben MacDhui was all very fine in its way. But it sent a sort of cold shiver down the spine, and one was quite glad to get back to civilization and the haunts of men again. We have nothing of that feeling now, of course. There is an airplane service to Skye, and there are telephones in the most remote fastnesses of Scotland. We can see the trees around the home of the Duke of Argyll in their proper perspective. What an achievement that is, we are hardly likely to realize unless we take the trouble to understand such a man as Gilpin, and perceive what an immense amount of fear has been cast out of the world by the progress of mankind.

* * *

NOR IS THIS progress merely a matter of overcoming material dangers. It has a moral aspect as well. Boswell shows you that. He and Johnson were no great scenery enthusiasts; but a social evening by the fireside, with good talk and good company, always brought them to attention. When they got to Inveraray, on a cold wet night in the winter of 1773, (Johnson characteristically refusing to change his damp clothes) they were, therefore, not displeased at being invited to dine at the castle. There Boswell spent one of the most uncomfortable evenings of his life. He had happened to take the other side in a controversy in which the Duchess of Argyll had once been engaged, and this great lady did not forget it. Although her husband, the Duke, introduced Boswell with much courtesy, the Duchess took not the slightest notice of him. Boswell, however, was not a man to be easily daunted. Soon after he arrived at the castle, he took the opportunity of paying the Duchess a compliment. He repeated "the words audibly, and with a steady countenance," as he himself remarks. But the Duchess did not trouble to answer. In fact, the only thing she said to him all the evening was: "I fancy you will be a Methodist"—an observation which the good lady intended to be an insult. Late in the evening she asked Johnson why he did not come to Scotland earlier in the year. "Why, madam," said Johnson, "you know Mr. Boswell must attend the Court of Session, and it does not rise till the 12th of August." "I know nothing of Mr. Boswell," her Grace replied sharply.

Boswell took it all very well. He thought the Duchess was "rather too severe," but he bore no malice. One cannot help reflecting that social kindness has increased in the last century and a half. At the least, manners have improved. One cannot imagine any person, however exalted, today behaving to, say, a friend of Mr. Bernard Shaw as the Duchess of Argyll behaved to Boswell.

* * *

WE DID NOT stay long in Inveraray; though, could we have spared the time, we would like to have put up at the picturesque hotel that overhangs the lake. We pushed on towards the hill that leads out of the town to the northern mountains. When we got to the top, a thought of most unusual prudence occurred to me and I got out to examine our oil supply. It was fortunate that I did so; for there are no garages within a score of miles, and there was not enough oil in the engine to cover my finger nail. I shut off the engine, free-wheeled backwards-way down the hill, and filled up at the petrol station by the side of the hotel. Then we set off in real earnest.

Over hills and through valleys, we came to the eastern shore of Loch Awe, along the side of which we ran for several miles toward Oban. This took us through the dark and terrific Pass of Brander, which is the scene of Scott's "Highland Widow," and a place renowned for famous exploits of Robert the Bruce. Here the loch is narrow, and a sheer wall of cliff frowns down onto the deep water from the other shore. Our own path is cut out of the side of the mighty Ben Cruachan which, with its double peak, is one of the greatest mountains in all these parts of Scotland. I could not help feeling that this was the most magnificent combination of hill and water scenery I had encountered anywhere in Britain. And this in itself showed how much the taste and outlook of men have changed in the last hundred years.

* * *

FOR EARLIER IN our journey we had driven a score of miles along the shore of Loch Lomond. Now, in 1834, the Andersons were convinced that Loch Lomond was incomparably the finest lake in Scotland. They quote with approval the saying of a contemporary newspaper that Loch Lomond is the glory of the whole country. In running over its possible rivals, they do not even mention Loch Awe. Yet, to me, the Loch Awe scenery was much the more satisfying.

This is principally because it is superior to Loch Lomond in the matter of simplicity. It is more austere. Loch Lomond is shaded by green trees, its scenery is sumptuous and gorgeous rather than grand and impressive. Its shore twists and winds most attractively, but it has not the fine regularity of Loch Awe beneath the crests of Ben Cruachan. If the poetry of a play like Mr. T. S. Eliot's "Murder in the Cathedral," perhaps the finest achievement of modern poetic drama, be compared with the writing of men like Tennyson and Keats, a difference immediately leaps to the eye. Where Keats or Tennyson is luscious, highly colored, and loaded with ornament, the verse of Mr. Eliot is spare and austere. The same difference marks off modern furniture, with its straight lines and acute angles, from the curved chairs and pianos of the Victorians. We have a liking nowadays for a classical simplicity and severity. That is why, no doubt, I found Loch Awe answering to something inside me in a way that Loch Lomond did not. Thus do the abiding hills and valleys offer a commentary on our changing thoughts and ideals.

HAROLD HOBSON

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America 1777—1937

IT WAS for freedom that we built this land,
Painfully year by year; the harsh cold winds
Of Valley Forge blew it, we thought, from heaven,
So that we breathed again and, breathing, lived.
Shall we drive freedom hence? Are we so drowsy-headed
That we must let the pearl slip from our fingers
Into the gutter, where some alien race
Looking on it with somber, thoughtful eyes,
Shall pick it up and wear it as a king
His royal diadem? Shall we descend our heights,
And say of liberty: "It is a dream;
Men touch it only with their finger-tips
Before it falls and smashes"? Pearls do not break,
Even when pressed beneath the feet of tyrants.
Pearls are what we give our very lives for.
We sell for them our sum of earthly things.
Freedom's a pearl that only fools despise,
Selling their birthright for some mess of pottage.
America! You were alone free-born,
Of all the nations. Guard your heritage!
You shall not sleep too long: you shall awake
Before it is too late—to think. That
Is the weighty burden of your sons.
They shall not loose it; they shall bear it as
They bore it once. Freedom of thought and action,
Courage, responsibility—these we need;
These we must have, unless we wish to see
Our sons turn slaves: prattle a little, close
Vague fingers on their toys—and so to sleep.
This shall not be: the eagle to the sun
Still rises: still his strong wings beat the air,
And will not down.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE PORTRAIT BUST OF WASHINGTON WHICH HOUDON MADE FROM A LIFE MASK

In the Path of the Etruscans

THE Etruscans, as everyone knows, were the people who occupied the middle of Italy in early Roman days, and whom the Romans, in their usual neighbourly fashion, wiped out entirely in order to make room for Rome with a very big R. They couldn't have wiped them all out, there were too many of them. But they did wipe out the Etruscan existence as a nation and a people. However, this seems to be the inevitable result of expansion with a big E, which is the sole *raison d'être* of people like the Romans. . . .

The Campagna, with its great green spread of growing wheat, is almost human again. But still there are damp empty tracts, where now the little narcissus stands in clumps, or covers whole fields. And there are places green and foam-white, all with camomile, on a sunny morning in early April.

We are going to Cerveteri, which was the ancient Caere, Cere, and which had a Greek name too, Agylla. It was a gay and gaudy Etruscan city when Rome put up her first few hovels: probably. . . .

A flat, white road with a rather noble avenue of umbrella-palms for the first few hundred yards. A road not far from the sea, a bare, flattish, hot white road with nothing but a tilted oxen-wagon in the distance like a huge snail with four horns. Beside the road the tall asphodel is letting off its spasmodic pink sparks, rather at random. Away to the left is the sea, beyond the flat green wheat, the Mediterranean glistening flat and deadish, as it does on the low shores. Ahead are hills, and a ragged bit of a grey village with an ugly big grey building: that is Cerveteri. We trudge on along the dull road. After all it is only five miles and a bit.

We creep nearer and climb the ascent. Caere, like most Etruscan cities, lay on the crown of a hill with cliff-like escarpments. Not that this Cerveteri is an Etruscan city. Caere, the Etruscan city, was swallowed by the Romans, and after the fall of the Roman Empire it fell out of existence altogether. But it feebly revived, and to-day we come to an old Italian village, walled in with grey walls, and having a few new, pink, box-shaped houses and villas outside the walls. . . .

We turned away to the left under the rock cliff from whose summit the so-called palace goes up flush, the windows looking out on to the world. It seems as if the Etruscans may once have cut this low rock-face, and as if the whole crown on which the wall-girt village of Cerveteri now stands may once have been the arx, the ark, the inner citadel and holy place of the city of Caere, or Agylla, the splendid Etruscan city, with its Greek quarters. There was a whole suburb of Greek colonists, from Ionia, or perhaps from Athens, in busy Caere when Rome was still a crude place. About the year 390 B. C. the Gauls came swooping down on Rome. Then the Romans hurried the Vestal Virgins and other women and children away to Caere, and the Etruscans took care of them, in their rich city. Perhaps the refugee Vestals were housed on this rock. And perhaps not. Certainly it stretched away on this same hill-top, east and south, occupying the whole of the small plateau, some four or five miles round, and spreading a great city thirty times as big as the present Cerveteri. But the Etruscans built everything of wood—houses, temples,—all save walls for fortification, great gates, bridges, and drainage works. So that the Etruscan cities vanished as completely as flowers. Only the tombs, the bulbs, were underground. But the Etruscans built their cities, whenever possible, on a long narrow plateau or headland above the surrounding country, and they liked to have a rocky cliff for their base, as in Cerveteri. Round the summit of this cliff, this headland, went the enclosure wall, sometimes miles of the great cincture. And within the walls they liked to have an inner high place, the arx, the citadel. Then outside they liked to have a sharp dip or ravine, with a parallel hill opposite. . . .

So it is at Cerveteri. From the sea-plain—and the sea was probably a mile or two nearer in, in Etruscan days—the land leaves the coast in an easy slope to the low-crewned cliffs of the city. But behind, turning out of the gate away from the sea, you pass under the low but sheer cliff of the town, down the stony road to the little ravine full of bushes.—D. H. LAWRENCE, in "Etruscan Places." (New York: Viking.)

Christlich-wissenschaftliche Behandlung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE im Rechnen Regeln von denen, die sie verstehen, angewandt und bewiesen werden, so werden in der Christlichen Wissenschaft oder der Wissenschaft des Seins durch sachgemäße und verständnisvolle Anwendung der Wahrheit die trügerischen Annahmen oder Irrtümer, Sünde, Leid und Krankheit genannt, berichtigt und vernichtet. Dies zeigt, daß nicht, wie oft geglaubt wird, nur die ersten Christen durch die Kraft der Wahrheit heilen konnten. Denn durch die Christliche Wissenschaft erweist sich heute die Wahrheit als zweckdienliches Gegenmittel für alle Übel, und täglich wird ihre Wirksamkeit beim Überwinden von Disharmonie aller Art bewiesen.

Gewiß hält niemand die Zahlenwissenschaft auch nur einen Augenblick für eine erloschene Kunst, die nur den Alten bekannt war, die zuerst die einfachen Rechenregeln anwandten und dann nach und nach die sich ihnen entfaltenden Lehrsätze bewiesen. Ein solches Verhalten gegen die Zahlenwissenschaft ist undenkbar.

Es gibt heute jedoch Leute, die sich in Betreff der Wissenschaft des Lebens im Irrtum befinden und glauben, daß die Heilkraft Gottes auf eine gewisse Zeit beschränkt und die Fähigkeit, sie anzuwenden, nur einigen Begünstigten verliehen war. Sie glauben, daß diese Menschen besonders gesegnet und erleuchtet waren, und daß alle anderen blindlings in der Finsternis umhertasten müssen und nur hoffen können, auf irgend eine Art die Gunst Gottes, dessen Wesen sie nicht verstehen, zu erlangen.

Alle, die sich in die Christliche Wissenschaft vertiefen und anwenden, was sie lernen, gleichen dem Mathematiker, der die aufgestellten und feststehenden Regeln der Zahlenwissenschaft beweist. Das beweisbare Verständnis der Wahrheit ermöglicht das Heilungswerk, das man in der Christlichen Wissenschaft Behandlung—in Anwesenheit oder Fernbehandlung—nennt.

Besonders beachtenswert unter den Heilungen Christi Jesu ist die im Evangelium des Johannes (K. 4, 46-53) berichtete Heilung des Sohnes des Königischen. Als der Königische hörte, daß der Meister in Kana in Galiläa war, ging er zu ihm und bat ihn, hinabzukommen und seinen Sohn zu heilen, der krank in Kapernaum lag. Das scheinbare Hindernis der Entfernung hielt Jesus nicht davon ab, die erbetene Hilfe zu gewähren. Erbarmungsvoll erklärte er die heilende Wahrheit mit den einfachen Worten (Joh. 4, 50): „Gehe hin, dein Sohn lebt!" Und wir lesen: „Der Mensch glaubte dem Wort, das Jesus zu ihm sagte, und ging hin". Seine Diener kamen ihm entgegen und brachten ihm die erfreuliche Nachricht, daß sein Sohn gesund sei. Als er sie „nach der Stunde" fragte, „in welcher es besser mit ihm geworden war", sagten sie: „Gestern um die siebente Stunde verließ ihn das Fieber". Wir erfahren dann noch, sozusagen als überzeugenden Beweis der augenblicklichen und immer gegenwärtigen Heilkraft des Christus, der Wahrheit, daß es um „die Stunde" war, „in welcher Jesus zu ihm gesagt hatte: Dein Sohn lebt".

Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 179): „Die Wissenschaft kann die von ihren Heilern abwesenden Kranken ebenso gut heilen wie die anwesenden, denn Entfernung ist kein Hindernis für Gemüt. Das unsterbliche Gemüt heilt, was kein Auge je gesehen hat". Diese Erklärung stimmt ganz mit der biblischen Geschichte überein; denn in den neutestamentlichen Berichten über das Leben und die Werke Jesu befinden sich Beispiele von Heilungen, die ohne des Meisters persönliche Anwesenheit vollbracht wurden. Dies könnte unerklärlich scheinen, wenn es nicht Tatsache wäre, wie aus der obigen inspirierten Erklärung klar hervorgeht, daß Gott, das allmächtige, göttliche Gemüt es ist, das heilt.

Die Macht der unendlichen Liebe, wie die Christliche Wissenschaft sie offenbart, währt von Ewigkeit zu Ewigkeit. Sie ist unpersönlich und gehört allen durch geistiges Erbrecht. Uns liegt nur ob, daß wir rechtschaffen nach der Wahrheit trachten und bei unserem Trachten in vollem Umfange die Verheißungen und Lehren des Gründers des Christentums, Christi Jesu, annehmen, die Mrs. Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin dieses christlich-wissenschaftlichen Heilverfahrens, in unserer Zeit wiederholt und anwendbar gemacht hat. Diese Heilkraft bedingt das Verständnis des göttlichen Prinzips; und je mehr man den sterblichen Sinn aus den Augen verliert, desto herrlicher offenbar wird die erneuernde Kraft Gottes.

Im ganzen Heilungswerk Jesu machte sich, ob er bei dem Wiederhergestellten persönlich anwesend oder, wie in dem oben erwähnten Falle, abwesend war, die wohltätige Wirkung seines geistigen Verständnisses fühlbar. Der heilende Christus, die Wahrheit, wird trotz der sterblichen Annahmen von Zeit und Trennung, die unwirklich und Gott, dem allgegenwärtigen Guten, unbekannt sind, das Befreiung und Gesundheit suchende empfängliche Bewußtsein stets mit Stärke und Lebenskraft erreichen.

Mrs. Eddys Worte auf Seite 29 in "Miscellaneous Writings" sind für alle, die ernstlich die Wahrheit suchen, erhebend und ermutigend: „Wunder sind keine Verletzung der Gesetze Gottes, im Gegenteil, sie erfüllen Seine Gesetze; denn sie sind die mitfolgenden Zeichen des Christentums, wobei sich die Materie als machtlos und dem Gemüt untergeordnet erweist. Die Christen sollten sich wie Rechenschüler zu jenen höheren Regeln des Lebens hinaufarbeiten, die Jesus lehrte und bewies".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Second Service

TO THINK this old fish-house,
Abandoned at the sea's edge,
Should come into a second service,
Proving subject matter
For excited artists,
Who come, singly and in swarms,
To sketch from every angle.

LE BARON COOKE

Christian Science Treatment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS IN mathematics rules are applied and proved by those who understand them, so in Christian Science, or the Science of being, the truth, understandingly and specifically applied, corrects and destroys the illusory beliefs or errors called sin, sorrow, and disease. This shows that the ability to heal by the power of Truth was not, as is often thought, possessed only by the early Christians; for through Christian Science, Truth is today proving itself to be a practical antidote for all ills; it is daily being proved efficacious in the overcoming of every form of discord.

Surely no one would for an instant think of the science of mathematics as a lost art, known only to the ancients who first applied the simple rules of computation, and progressively demonstrated the unfolding propositions. Such an attitude regarding mathematics is unthinkable.

However, there are today some who, laboring under a delusion regarding the Science of Life, believe that the power of God to heal was limited to a certain period of time, and the ability to utilize it possessed only by a favored few. They believe that these individuals were especially blessed and enlightened, and that all others must blindly grope through the darkness, hoping in some manner to achieve favor in the sight of God, whose nature they do not understand.

All who study Christian Science and apply what they learn may be likened to the mathematician engaged in proving the established and fixed rules of the science of numbers. It is the demonstrable understanding of Truth that makes possible the healing work known in Christian Science as treatment, absent or present.

Notable among Christ Jesus' healings was the restoration to health of the nobleman's son, as recounted in the Gospel of John (4:46-53). The nobleman, hearing that the Master was in Cana of Galilee, came to him and besought him to come down and heal his son, who was sick in Capernaum. The seeming obstacle of distance did not deter Jesus from extending the help asked for, and he compassionately declared the healing truth in these simple words (John 4:50): "Go thy way; thy son liveth." "And," we read, "the man believed the word that Jesus had spoken unto him, and he went his way." When nearing his home, the nobleman was approached by his servants with the glad news that his son was well. When he inquired of them "the hour when he began to amend," they said, "Yesterday at the seventh hour the fever left him." Then we further learn, as though in conclusive proof of the instantaneous and ever-present power of the Christ, Truth, to heal, that this hour was "the same hour, in the which Jesus said unto him, Thy son liveth."

Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 179): "Science can heal the sick, who are absent from their healers, as well as those present, since space is no obstacle to Mind. Immortal Mind heals what eye hath not seen." This statement is in entire conformity with Biblical history, for in the New Testament accounts of the life and works of Jesus are to be found examples of healing accomplished without the Master's being personally present. This might seem inexplicable were it not for the fact, as the above inspired statement makes clear, that it is God, omnipotent, divine Mind, that heals.

The power of infinite Love, as revealed in Christian Science, is from everlasting to everlasting. It is impersonal and belongs to all by right of spiritual inheritance. All that is needed on our part is that we seek righteously for the truth, and, in our seeking, accept fully the promises and teachings of the Founder of Christianity, Christ Jesus, which in this age are reiterated and made practical by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of this Christianly scientific method of healing. This healing power demands an understanding of divine Principle; and as the mortal sense is lost sight of, to that extent is the resuscitating power of God made more gloriously manifest.

In all of Jesus' healing work, whether he was personally present with the one restored or, as in the case given above, absent, the gracious effect of his spiritual understanding was experienced. The healing Christ, Truth, always will reach, with power and vitality, the receptive consciousness seeking liberation and health, regardless of the mortal elements of time or separation, which are unreal and unknown to God, omnipresent good.

Mrs. Eddy's words on page 29 of "Miscellaneous Writings" are inspiring and encouraging to those who earnestly seek the truth: "Miracles are no infraction of God's laws; on the contrary, they fulfil His laws; for they are the signs following Christianity, whereby matter is proven powerless and subordinate to Mind. Christians, like students in mathematics, should be working up to those higher rules of Life which Jesus taught and proved."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Two White Birds

Two white birds in the sky,
Wheeling and dipping,
Flung from the wind's back,
Silently slipping;
Poised—wings motionless—
Between earth and heaven.
Sudden resurgence of wind,
Swiftly lifting
Two white birds,
Snatched from the dull earth,
Blown over the long sea,
Slowly drifting.

In what sheltered rock
Will you fold your wings,
Quiet at last,
Uncontrollable, wind-driven things?

ROSEMARY CÉLINE COSHAM

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The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.
Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

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New England Edition

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks
Pages 14 and 15

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1937

End to Capital Penalty Urged On New Ground

Abolition Group Submits Evidence 'Lifers' Are Not Danger to Society

Statistics Given

Records Show That None Pardoned Ever Convicted of Second Crime

Undismayed by adverse legislative committee action on proposals to provide life imprisonment for convicted first degree murderers, Mrs. Herbert B. Ehrmann, secretary of the Massachusetts Council for the Abolition of the Death Penalty, today continued her campaign by producing records to show "lifers" have been model prisoners in this State.

Further records showed pardons of "lifers" had not been dangerous to society as a whole.

The records, obtained by the council through study of official state documents, were produced to counteract arguments that life prisoners are dangerous, prison trouble makers and potential killers of prison guards.

Such arguments were presented at a recent hearing before the legislative committee on the judiciary which later reported adversely on the life imprisonment measures. The contest is due to be reopened in the House of Representatives next Tuesday.

"There are about 145 lifers (convicted of second-degree murder) in our institutions, at present," Mrs. Ehrmann pointed out. "According to Massachusetts official statement, no life prisoner has ever killed a guard in prison, no life prisoner has escaped (many years ago one man escaped but was apprehended) and no pardoned life prisoner has ever been convicted of a second crime of any kind. (One lifer whose sentence had been commuted had been free for over 20 years and recommitted to prison because of a lesser crime.)

Mrs. Ehrmann also declared:

"The official opinion concerning life men within the prison is that they are the best of our prison population. Wardens Hogsett and Lanagan, Commissioners of Correction Stearns and Lyman have publicly stated that they are the 'backbone' of the prison, frequently the trusties.

"The explanation of the excellent record of these lifers is that they are usually men with no previous record of crime who committed one great offense, but are not in any sense 'habitual criminals.'

"The 'hardened criminal' who commits a murder is very rarely apprehended, and if he is arrested, seeing that the evidence is against him, he will plead guilty to a lesser offense, probably manslaughter, and get off with a term of years. Our 'lifers', who are serving sentences for murder in the second degree, are, for the most part, ignorant of these legal steps and are consequently sent up for life."

To counteract the argument that if life imprisonment were substituted for capital punishment in the case of first degree murder convictions, Mrs. Ehrmann produced records to show that the average term of "lifers" pardoned in Massachusetts is more than 18 years.

"When it is realized," she said, "that the great majority are still in prison, unless they have died, and that those who have been pardoned had been in prison on an average of 18 years (some cases 30 or 40 years) and that their records both in and out of prison have been perfect, it is evident that we have no fear either from imprisoning men for life, or from pardoning them through the use of executive clemency.

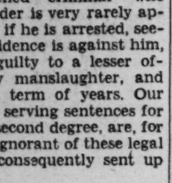
"The real menace to public safety is either the man who is freed because juries will not give death verdicts, or the one who is sent up for a few years, knows the ropes, and gets out, again to follow a life of crime."

Since 1911, Mrs. Ehrmann pointed out, 186 "lifers" had entered prison in Massachusetts up to the year 1926. Thirty-two of these were pardoned by Governors Foss, Walsh and McCall during the years 1911 to 1919,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness this afternoon and tonight, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Sunday; rising temperature; gentle variable winds; minimum temperature tonight near 40 degrees.

Maine: Fair and not so cold in the west portion tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer, followed by rain on the coast and snow or rain in the interior.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by rain or snow late tonight and Sunday; rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight and Sunday; rising temperatures.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over the north portion and moderate to fresh northeast and east winds tonight shifting to southeast on Sunday over the south portion; weather becoming overcast, followed by rain over the north portion on Sunday and over the south portion late tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	30	Minneapolis	30	28
Bermuda	58	56	New Orleans	62	62
Chicago	44	44	New York	42	36
Denver	22	20	Norfolk	40	40
Helena	16	14	Philadelphia	36	34
Jacksonville	66	60	St. Louis	48	46
Kansas City	34	34	San Francisco	46	46
Los Angeles	50	50	Washington	32	30
Miami	70	70			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. Feb. 20.
B—Minimum Feb. 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 7:12 p. m.; height, 8.5 feet.
Sunday, 7:36 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 8:16 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.

Light All Vehicles at 5:30 p. m.

Vacuum Cleaning the Air

Dr. Phillips Thomas and His Apparatus

Dusting Off the Atmosphere Made Easy by Natural Science

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Now they can "vacuum clean" the air!

Infinitesimal dust particles electrically ordered to remove themselves from air rendered impure by their presence, clicked their heels to attention and marched out of sight at the Hotel Kenmore last night, as obedient to their end as were once the participants in the Charge of the Light Brigade.

Commanding officer was Dr. Phillips Thomas, research engineer, who demonstrated at a "Westinghouse Family Party" some of the important discoveries in electrical science made by Westinghouse in recent years, particularly those with practical applications. "The idea of charging electrically all solid particles in the air, and then precipitating them by means of electrical attraction, has resulted in a new type of air filter which is very nearly 100 per cent efficient," said Dr. Thomas.

There are many mechanical air filters able to remove approximately 90 per cent of dirt particles in the air, but while this may seem at first hearing, a very good performance, actually such a statement is misleading.

Large Particles

The 90 per cent removal by mechanical filters consists of quite large particles such as furnace soot. They constitute a large portion of the weight and bulk of dirt ordinarily present, but the remaining 10 per cent includes all the fine particles such as silica powder, some of the metal oxides, and many other undesirable soldiers.

Orders are automatically given for their removal by plugging in one of the newly developed electrical filters. In the demonstration, smoke particles was introduced to three excellent mechanical filters in succession, emerging from the third in approximately the same volume. But passing through the electrical filter the air emerged with no sign of smoke.

The secret of gaining obedience from the unwanted particles is to impart an electrical charge on each by means of relatively high voltage on an ionizing wire and then passing the air over magnetized plates. The rest is simple, for everyone knows what happens when the opposite poles of two magnets (particles and plates) are in proximity.

New Products

Dr. Thomas's talk on "Adventures in Electricity" introduced nine comparatively new products of natural science laboratories, including a transmission line breakage corrector, a device which protects high-power transmission wires from winter breakage. Investigations disclosed it was not the weight of snow and sleet which causes these wires to snap, but vertical vibration caused by the wind whistling over wires "streamlined" by unequal ice coverage. If the wind be high, the up-and-down motion of the wires may reach great amplitude and eventually the wire will break, usually at the point where the line is tied to the suspension insulator string.

The remedy, obviously, was as simple as cracking a hard-boiled egg to make it stand on end. It involves frittering away the mechanical energy received by the wire from the wind by a form of damper, one which makes the vertical motion of the wire heat something, usually a stream of oil, which the wire motion causes to be pumped through pipes against high pressure.

The stroboscope, which makes rapidly moving objects stand still; new fireproofing transformers using explosion-proof inerteen instead of oil; and a novel burglar alarm using invisible red rays to detect trespassers; were among the more popular demonstrations shown.

Flat Motor Insurance Rates Lose in Busy Legislative Week

The Legislative Week in Massachusetts

Proposed flat rate compulsory automobile liability insurance met its annual defeat in the House of Representatives during the past week as the Massachusetts Legislature spent most of its three-day work week in adopting resolutions urging Congress to reject President Roosevelt's Supreme Court reorganization plans.

During the week the Legislature received from Gov. Charles F. Hurley his first veto of the year on a parole bill. The legislative action of the week is summarized briefly as follows:

The Governor

Action: Vetoed a bill transferring from the Governor and Council to the State Parole Board various parole powers.

Significance: The bill provided graduated time-off rewards for good prison behavior. The Governor insisted the parole powers should be retained by elected authorities answerable to the people directly. Will be first test of the Governor's legislative power.

The House

Action: Accepted adverse reports on bills to establish flat rates for compulsory automobile insurance.

Significance: The opposing insurance lobby and the opposition of legislators from low-rated districts under the present zone system annually prove too powerful a combination for the high-rated districts to overcome.

Action: Accepted an adverse report on Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield's bill to provide an investigation into the value of county government.

Significance: Any efforts to abolish the ancient county government system in Massachusetts are immediately quashed, as many are against further centralization of power within the state government. Further, it was pointed out the proposed commission to study taxation and public expenditures would make any study necessary.

Action: Accepted adverse report

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Wide Civil Service Enforcement Planned

Boston News Today

Many Temporary Workers Must Go

Civil Service Commissioner Thomas H. Green announced today that wholesale discharges of temporary employees in virtually every city and town in the Commonwealth could be expected momentarily.

Such employees either gain jobs through officials who suspend the civil service requirements ostensibly for a short period or because there does not happen to be a list of eligible persons when a specified position becomes available.

It was noted at the State House today that charges have frequently been made in the past that many employees were hired on the temporary basis during the administration of former Gov. James M. Curley. In Boston, many such "temporary" employees were found to have been serving for three or more years.

About 125 of this Boston group, however, took civil service tests three weeks ago and by so doing were placed on regular civil service application lists. This group, Chairman James A. McMurray of the Board of Overseers of the Public Welfare declared, will be re-employed next week.

This will leave 47 replacements open for civil service appointments for stenographic and clerical work, Mr. McMurray said.

There will be shifts of temporary employees to civil service in other municipal departments to carry out Governor Hurley's order, it was indicated at City Hall today, but Mayor Mansfield could not be reached to determine how widespread these changes may become.

'No Snow! Well We'll Import Some'

There will be some snow in New England next week end that will not figure in weather reports, for the Boston & Maine Railroad is going to run a real snow train. Instead of carrying skiers to the snow, it is going to bring the snow to the skiers.

With conventional snow trains prowling mountain slopes in a more or less unsuccessful search for good winter sports possibilities, railroad agents got together with town officials at Gilford and Laconia, N. H., to figure out what could be done about the Eastern Ski Championships.

Emerging from their huddle, they sought the co-operation of the Canadian Pacific Railway, whose territory is rather more plentifully supplied with the much-sought-after snow. "We are going to have our meet," said the New Hampshire committee, with sighs of relief, "but it probably will be held on Canadian snow."

It is planned to load up three trainloads of snow at suitable points in Quebec late next week, and to run them down via Wells River to Laconia, where the local committee is making arrangements for unloading and spreading it.

There is a possibility that if the Quebec shovelers dig a little too deep; the meet may, in a manner of speaking, be held on Canadian soil—but this is said to be causing imigration and customs officials no particular anxiety.

'Winter's' Reign Nearing an End

Should the warm and gentle breezes which have tickled New England's fancy for the past two months remain in this vicinity until 7:45, one month from tonight, one of the most abnormal winters in history of the Boston weather bureau will have passed. For an what date Old Man Winter will return to his summer resort to hibernate another nine months.

To date this season, only 2.7 inches of snow have fallen in Boston, according to the weather bureau here. Sinc November, the report went on, 7.1 inches of snow have fallen, but 4.4 inches fell during that month.

Busy Holiday For Port Forecast

Delayed by gales that stirred the North Atlantic into a boiling caldron last week, a fleet of 43 deep-water and coastwise passenger liners and freighters is due at the port of Boston over the week end, bringing thousands of tons of additional cargo from all parts of the world to further strain the capacity of Boston's ocean terminals.

Scores of customs and immigration officials, longshoremen, truckers, railroad workers, clerks and shipping men anticipate a busy Monday while Boston observes the anniversary of George Washington. First of the deep-water passenger liners to make port for the week-end marine parade was the Lady Rodney, flying the house flag of the Canadian National Steamships at the main truck. The Rodney came in to Commonwealth Pier this morning to embark passengers for Bermuda, Nassau and Kingston.

Tomorrow the big Saturnia of the Italian Line calls at the same pier to embark 200 passengers for the Mediterranean, sailing at noon on the second of a series of three winter cruises.

Also, on Sunday, the Dollar liner President Taft is due from New York to load for Honolulu, Manila and way stations. The American Traveler of the United States Lines is expected Sunday, though no word has yet been received from the vessel. Due tomorrow, but delayed by high seas and strong gales, the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool and Cobh is now expected to reach Boston Lightship late Monday afternoon, docking without the usual delay at the harbor entrance, owing to the new radio pratique plan.

Chief of Disabled Veterans Arrives

Some revolutionary proposals are said to be contained in the announcement of the legislative program of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War, to be made tonight at the annual Massachusetts reception and banquet to the national commander of the organization, M. Froome Barbour of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Commander Barbour, who arrived at the East Boston Airport from Cincinnati last night, has indicated that there will be several striking points in his announcement.

At noon today the commander visited Gov. Charles F. Hurley in the State House, before being entertained at luncheon in the Hotel Statler by Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield. At 3 o'clock a mass meeting of disabled veterans and members of the ladies' auxiliary was scheduled for the Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

This evening's reception and banquet will be held at 7:30 in the Parker House. Both the Governor and the Mayor are expected to be present.

Mayor to Have Quiet Holiday

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield will have a comparatively quiet holiday, it was learned at the City Hall today. In sharp contrast to his usually long list of activities for legal holidays, the Mayor has only two dates to remember, one at 10 a. m., to place a wreath on the Washington statue in the Public Garden, and at noon to attend the Governor's reception at the State House.

Has New Ideas for Dog Shows

By a Staff Photographer

George F. Foley

Showing Display Benches at Mechanics Building for Eastern Dog Club Show

'Going to the Dogs' Proving Gainful for Canine Virtuoso

Behind the smooth functioning and neatly ordered arrangement of the Eastern Dog Club Show, which opens tomorrow in Mechanics Hall and continues through Monday, stands George F. Foley—the man who probably has seen more valuable dogs at close quarters than anyone else in the world. For 30 years Mr. Foley has seen to it that by constantly "going to the dogs" his business has grown steadily more prosperous.

As head of the Foley Dog Show Organization in Philadelphia—the only concern of its kind in the world, he believes—Mr. Foley attends to all the details of about 100 major dog shows from Texas to Canada "and points east" every year, with sometimes as many as four going on at once.

When a group of dog breeders and lovers get together and decide they would like to form a club and stage a dog show, all they need to do is get in touch with Mr. Foley through his Philadelphia office, and he will take care of the rest.

To the scene of the show big trucks will roll out a couple of days before the date, and in a few hours specially designed folding, sectional "benches" and ring equipment will be unloaded and set up, in spotless cleanliness and perfect order. If it is summer, tents will also be supplied to house the show.

Meanwhile the organization's own printing presses will be running off posters, programs and tickets, and a subsidiary concern will be printing gold lettering on the ribbons which it manufactures.

Another subsidiary, the Foley Dog Supplies Company, will be busy, too, in supplying anticipated needs for special dog rations and meeting the demand for collars, leads, baskets and any other canine furnishings from exhibitors and visitors to the show.

Well before the date of the show the magazine Popular Dogs, which is also published by the organization and printed in its own plant, will have given advance details of its program.

"When I first went into the dog show managing and supply business," said Mr. Foley, "a dog show was simply a minor attraction at county fairs and similar events. Ever since then I have been working to make dog shows dignified, well organized affairs, in which all traces of rowdyism and 'cheapness' are eliminated so that the best people in any community are attracted to them—and I believe we have succeeded very well."

A native Philadelphian and a dog breeder himself, Mr. Foley was in charge of the gun department of a sporting goods store in that city when he was asked one day 30 years ago to manage the dog show section of the county fair in Westchester, Penna.

While carrying out this request, he was struck by the possibility of developing dog shows into major events—indoors in winter as well as in tents in the summer. He wasted no time in putting his idea into practice.

Ten years ago, the business which he had built up was incorporated as the Foley Dog Show Organization, and it now employs 50 workers all year round.

Folding Bench

The newest improvement developed by Mr. Foley is the sectional folding bench and ring equipment which is being used in Boston for the first time in this show.

The equipment folds up and packs so compactly that two of the organization's 10-ton trailer trucks were sufficient to bring to Boston everything needed for the display of 1400 dogs—several hundred more than have been shown at previous dog shows here.

The benches and dividing boards are all made of three-ply board, which may be hooked together to any desired length and which rest on folding trestles.

The foundation of the stands is a three-board unit, with hinges connecting the three surfaces together so that they may be opened up to form the floors of two stands back to back and the dividing partition between them. On these, division boards can be inserted at any desired intervals—according to the size of the dogs to be acommodated—in slots cut in the floor and back boards.

Rings in Floor

Flat rings, to hold the leads of the dogs, are permanently hinged to the floor boards. Sign boards into which cards may be slipped, hook conveniently in place.

The solid partitions between neighboring dogs are found to be much superior to the open-wire kind previously used, since, cut off from contact with each other, the dogs are apt to remain much more contented.

The ring equipment is also built in sections which are easily erected in a very short time, and like the benches, are gay with new paint.

As soon as the Boston show is ended, all this equipment will be packed into the two big trucks again and will soon be set up again in Rochester. Following that, the Foley organization has other shows in Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago on its schedule.

Most R. I. Jobs Since Early 1930

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Feb. 20

More workers were employed by Rhode Island manufacturing establishments last month than in any month since early 1930, Director of Labor Thomas F. McMahon announced today.

Reports from 288 concerns showed a total January employment gain of 7.3 per cent, as compared with the same 1936 month, and an increase of 1.9 per cent, as compared with December, 1936. The 288 firms had 81,008 persons on their pay rolls in January, as against 75,507 12 months earlier.

All industries except the woolen and rubber trades reported increases from last year, the sharpest gain being 12 per cent in metal fabricating plants.

Maine Work Relief Lightens; Textile and Shoe Jobs Added

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Feb. 20—Though chief Maine news, this week, continued to center about the activities of the State Legislature in its seventh week of the current session, an encouraging trend in industrial activity and employment was also noted throughout the State.

Several factors combine to make the outlook one of encouragement. State WPA officials announced that 2200 persons would be dropped from the WPA rolls between now and June. There are now 7900 receiving this form of work relief. As WPA has been described by State Administrator Albert Abrahamson as a relief agency supposed to expand and contract with business conditions, curtailment of the rolls would indicate improved conditions.

Then industrial pay rolls in Lewiston and Auburn for an average January week set an after depression record, according to Chamber of Commerce statistics. These cities are the textile and shoe centers.

Relief rolls in most cities, including Bangor, Portland, Lewiston and Auburn showed drops in January, indicating a pick-up in employment. At Bath, 1600 are now employed in the shipyards, where five government vessels are under construction. It was announced there that employment would jump to 1850 by August.

The optimism even invaded the Legislative halls, where some members questioned the need of extending emergency aid immediately to the St. John's valley region Conditions the past few years have resulted in large emergency aid appropriations there, accounting for a good deal of the $2,000,000 deficit which is bothering the legislators. A bill appropriating $500,000 for this purpose has been prepared.

Charles B. Day, hotelman and member of the New England Coun-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Higher School Age Act Urged For Bay State

Child Labor Amendment Sponsors Turn to the Companion Measure

16 Years Proposed

Support of Opponents to the Federal Project Is Asked by Backers of Bill

Bay State sponsors of the child labor amendment to the United States Constitution turned their attention today to bills which would raise the compulsory school age from 14 to 16.

Admitting the proposed child labor amendment has little chance of ratification in Massachusetts this year, they sought to obtain the united support of all civic interests for the school age bills which will receive a public hearing next Tuesday.

Educational and religious leaders have opposed ratification of the federal amendment on the ground it would give Congress power over the education, as well as factory labor, of children.

Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasrrer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, and an ardent supporter of the child labor amendment, today asked its opponents to show the sincerity of their professed opposition to the exploitation of children in industry by endorsing the higher school age next Tuesday.

Committee to Hear

The bill, which would virtually outlaw child labor in this State for boys and girls under 16 years of age, without conferring additional powers on anybody, will be heard before the Legislative Committee on Education.

Labor leaders, who led a walk-out from a public hearing on the federal amendment on Thursday, showed disappointment today at the attendance at a protest meeting last night on Boston Common. Less than 1000 persons attended, although leaders had predicted up to 35,000 would be present.

The meeting was marked by attacks on Senator John D. Mackay (R) of Quincy, who had limited debate on the amendment at the public hearing, and upon prelates of the Roman Catholic church who have consistently opposed the amendment.

Michael C. Flaherty, secretary of the Boston Painters' Union, and an advocate of the amendment, told the crowd that Cardinal O'Connell, head of the Roman Catholic archdiocese of Boston, "cracks the whip and the legislators do his bidding." He said the Legislature recently killed a lottery bill when the Cardinal objected, although it had been on the verge of passing.

Support Called For

Today, Mr. Watt called upon the Cardinal and upon Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, another opponent of the amendment, to record their support of the compulsory age bill at 10:30 next Tuesday.

"This legislation will abolish child labor in Massachusetts up to the age of 16," he said. His organization is sponsoring the bills. "Here is the test, then, as to whether Dr. Lowell and Cardinal O'Connell mean what they said when they expressed horror at child labor but objected to the blanket grant of power to Congress to regulate it."

Mr. Watt added he did not wish a reopening of the hearing on the amendment on Tuesday, since that would conflict with the hearing on the education bill. Another measure, abolishing compulsory military training in the state, will be heard also on Tuesday by the same committee.

Here's Red Light That's Green In Eyes of the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Feb. 20—Here is news for motorists that will amuse both the conscientious and careless types and set both groups to thumbing through their copies of "Alice in Wonderland" for an explanation.

For, at Washington Square, in the heart of Worcester, automobilists may pass through red lights without fear of punishment or even of the censure of the courts, if they have suppressed desires for that sort of thing.

Although topsy-turvy situations like this usually are limited to dreams and imaginative fiction, drivers, who read their newspapers today, found it is true. Some of them hastened down town to make sure—and possibly try it.

The nearest thing to an explanation was that Judge Frank L. Riley, of the District Court, yesterday had ruled the traffic signal at the square illegal and dismissed 18 motorists brought in by police for disobeying its directions. Some of them had driven through red lights.

Its illegality, the Judge said, arose from the city's failure to obtain a permit for its operation from the state Department of Public Works.

For a long time, motorists have thought the beacon, which has five faces gleaming with red and green lights and directional arrows for right and left turns, was first cousin to the Black Knight or the Red Queen of the realm beyond the looking-glass, but now they are sure of it.

The only sobering fact about the situation is that Captain Frank Russell, of the police traffic bureau, says the light is a good one and insists he will still arrest those who disregard its mandates—whether the courts later dismiss them or not.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk, Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown, Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30. Special matinee Monday, 2:30.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project, 8:30.

Movies

INTERNATIONAL—"We Are From Kronstadt," in English. Continuous Saturday, Sunday and Monday.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Greta Garbo and Robert Taylor in "Camille." Orpheum: 9:10 a. m. Both theaters: 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 4:45, 7:30, 10.

EXETER—"The Man Who Lived Twice," with Isabel Jewell and Ralph Bellamy, 2:05, 5, 7:55. Also "Kelly the Second," featuring Patsy Kelly and Pert Kelton. 3:44, 6:38, 9:35. Monday: "Come Closer, Folks," with James Dunn and Marian Marsh. Also "One in a Million," with Sonja Henie.

MEMORIAL—"On the Avenue," with Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll. 10 a. m., 12, 2:09, 4:17, 6:25, 8:33, 10:40.

BOSTON — "Criminal Lawyer," with Lee Tracy and Margot Grahame. 10:15 a. m., 12:25, 2:50, 5:35, 7:55, 10:15. Stage: George White's "Scandals," with Willie and Eugene Howard, and Helen Morgan.

METROPOLITAN—"The Green Light," with Errol Flynn and Anita Louise. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:40, 10:30. Stage: Judy, Annie and Zeke (The Canova family).

UNIVERSITY — "The Plainsman," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also "Along Came Love," with Irene Hervey. 1:30, 4:45, 8:10. Monday: "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. Also "Stowaway," with Shirley Temple.

UPTOWN—"3 Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:10, 6:30, 10. Also "Gold Diggers of 1937," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

TREMONT—Irene Dunne and Ricardo Cortez in "Symphony of Six Million." 10:18 a. m., 1:24, 4:45, 8:08. "His Brother's Wife," with Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck. 9:50, 11:01 a. m., 3:13, 6:35, 9:57.

Radio Programs

On Page 10

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The President's Mystery," with Henry Wilcoxon and Betty Furness. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "Three Smart Girls," with Deanna Durbin. 3:40, 6:40, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise," 1, 2:50, 4:30, 6:10, 7:50, 9:35. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

MODERN — "Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. 9, 11:55 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:40. Also "Champagne Waltz," featuring Gladys Swarthout, Fred MacMurray and Jack Oakie. 10:25 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:15, 10:10.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Civil War Days." "Yellowstone." "The Land of Genghis Khan." "Snow King." "Where Champs Meet." Leon Errol comedy, latest newsreels and other shorts. Starting Sunday: "Mediterranean Cruise." "Sunday Roundup." "The Village Blacksmith," latest newsreels and other shorts.

REPERTORY—"Les Miserables," starring Harry Baur. With English titles. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew, Madeleine Carroll and Tyrone Power Jr. Fenway: 12, 3:15, 6:30, 9:40. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 2:05, 5:30, 9. Also "Clarence," with Roscoe Karns and Eleanor Whitney. Fenway: 2:05, 5:20, 8:30. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:55, 4:25, 7:50.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. Olga Averino, soloist. 8:15.

Other Events

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Annual Snowshoe Excursion, Pinkham Notch Camp, Gorham, N. H., Feb. 20-28. Excursion to Stevensville, Vt., Feb. 20-24. Excursion to Glen House, Gorham, N. H., Feb. 20-28.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY MISS MARGARET MORRISON, C. S., a member of The Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Medford, in Medford High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m.

COPLEY THEATER—Concert by the State Symphony Orchestra. Alexander Thiede, conductor. 8:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Mt. Monadnock, and the Jaffrey Winter Carnival. Snow train from North Station at 8, or drive.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—Dr. Hugh Cabot on "The Rules of the Game." Music by the Myrtle Jordan Trio. Corner Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM—Pianoforte recital by Georg Fior. Fenway Court. 2.

FORD HALL FORUM—The Rev. R. A. McGowan on "The Catholic Way to Social Justice." 7:45.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Ina Gotthelf on "Social Legislation in Germany." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

Monday

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Day at Cedar Hill, Waltham. 10:30 a. m. to 10:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—North Station for Wakefield Junction 10:15 a. m.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE—James Phinney Baxter on "Washington's Policy of Neutrality." Music by the Boston English High School Orchestra.

SHUBERT THEATER — "Idiot's Delight," starring Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne. 8.

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Harold Bauer, soloist. 8:15.

REPERTORY THEATER—"Oshin Byle," an Armenian play, featuring H. Zarifian. For the benefit of the Armenian Relief Corps. 8:15.

Tuesday

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Colonial Portraits" guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

Boston Symphony Honors Pushkin

The Arts in Boston

Harold Bauer, Whi Will Play Beethoven's C Minor Piano Concerto With the Boston Symphony Orchestra Monday Evening

Pushkin's centenary was observed in the program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's sixteenth pair of concerts (Feb. 19-20), which listed three musical items inspired by the poet's works. A Suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera, "Tsar Saltan"; the Letter Scene from Tchaikovsky's "Eugen Onégin," sung by Olga Averino, and the Introduction and March from Rimsky's "Coq d'Or." There was more musical meat, however, in the first half of the program, which included the Overture to "Coriolanus" and the Fourth Symphony, by Beethoven.

The symphony was brilliantly performed, with exquisite precision and subtlety of nuance. Only the opening Adagio dragged, as had the slower measures of the overture, which received a rather theatrical performance. But the noble melodies of the symphony's slow movement were nobly sung, with due regard for a sustained tempo and an unflagging legato; and the utterance of the last two movements was unsurpassably lively and graceful. Dr. Koussevitzky did well to revive this symphony after an interval of more than five years. It does not deserve neglect merely becausesit is surpassed by some of its companions in the series. Treated as Dr. Koussevitzky treats it, it repays hearing fairly often.

It must be confessed that Rimsky's bright orchestrations sounded exceptionally empty after the symphony. Tchiakovsky fared rather better, for if he lacked Rimsky's color, he had more musical substance. "Eugen Onégin" is not the most exciting opera in the world, nor is the Letter Scene the most thrilling of lyric episodes, but it served to show us the Byronic aspect of Pushkin's genius, as the Rimsky excerpts showed us the fantastic. To honor the poet thus was an appropriate and a graceful gesture.

L. A. S.

New Motion Pictures

The motion picture version of "Camille" presents Greta Garbo and several other noted actors and actresses amidst some splendidly rococo settings in a story which, however timeworn, emerges once more with a theatric potency. In fact, about midway through the opening performance at Loew's Orpheum yesterday—and it would likely have been the same at the State—we half anticipated sharing Alice's discomfiture in the pool of tears. For sheer lacrymosity, "Camille" should live up to Metro's and Alexandre Dumas's fondest hopes.

That Marguerite Gautier and her tawdry friends and young Armand and his proud father actually live again for us cannot be fully admitted. But, as the posters announce, "Greta Garbo loves Robert Taylor in 'Camille.'" Miss Garbo also loses Mr. Taylor and wins both our admiration and our pity in doing so. After the last tear has coursed down Marguerite's pale cheek, we decided that it was better for Miss Garbo to have loved Mr. Taylor and lost Mr. Taylor than for Metro not to have made "Camille" at all. It is easily her best performance since "Anna Christie." "Camille" is decidedly worth seeing. The accompanying shorts are a Silly Symphony, "The Country Cousin," and a rather amusing musical.

If—because either you haven't a radio or are just back from Tibet—you've missed "Slumming on Park Avenue," "He Ain't Got Rhythm" and "Last Year's Kisses," by the prolific Irving Berlin, there are some pleasant tuneful surprises in store for you at the Keith Memorial Theater, where "On the Avenue" opened yesterday. However, when one has praised Mr. Berlin's ditties and the Ritz brothers and Alice Faye, one has said about all there is to say on the subject of "On the Avenue."

It is a silly story about "the richest girl in the world" who falls in love with a crooner and then tries to ruin his show when a skit satirizing her private life is not softened. Dick Powell, Madeleine Carroll, George Barbier, Alan Mowbray, Walter Catlett, Stepin Fetchit and Cora Witherspoon—quite the brightest spot in the cast—are the principals.

In contrast to the lushness of "Camille" and the ostentation of "On the Avenue," the International Theater yesterday presented "We Are from Kronstadt." For stark realism and an ungarnished presentation of dramatic essentials, the Russian entry far surpasses the other two films. This story about the courage of a handful of Kronstadt sailors in the Petrograd seige of 1919 is a picture worth seeing.

The film is slow moving and technically weak in places but the acting has the ring of reality and the camera work, as always, is interesting. In these Russian films, we witness again and again the results obtainable with the merest of physical equipment. What might the Soviet craftsmen accomplish if they were given a Hollywood million or two to play with one day? The program also contains short subjects.

J. D. B.

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THAYER McNEIL

47 Temple Place 414 Boylston Street BOSTON

Coolidge Corner BROOKLINE Wellesley Square WELLESLEY

Hopes of Deeper Merrimack Flee in Light of Developments

Sparks of hope that have been cherished by business men and residents in the valley of the Merrimack for nigh onto a quarter of a century, that a deey ship channel be dredged in the bed of that river from Lowell to the sea, were today rekindled, for a moment, by news from Washington, and then extinguished.

Word spread with lightning-like rapidity yesterday through every village and town in northeastern Massachusetts and southern New Hampshire that the champion of the district, Representative George J. Bates of Salem, Mass., had inveigled Uncle Sam to make the Merrimack navigable as far as Haverhill.

Optimistic ones ventured to forecast that such action was only the first step in the long-hoped-for opening of that entire area to waterborne commerce. Visions were conjured of big ships nosing their way up to Lowell or even Manchester, to load great cargoes of textiles, shoes and New England's diversified products or to discharge volumes of raw materials.

Conduct Surveys

For Representative Bates announced that Army Engineers would conduct surveys in Newburyport harbor, along the Merrimack River from its mouth 19 miles upstream to Haverhill and of the Sandy Bar breakwater at Rockport. The surveys were ordered by the House Rivers and Harbors Committee, went on Representative Bates, who has been working arduously to that end. The Merrimack River project's objective is to make the river navigable as far as Haverhill, quoth Representative Bates.

Old-time residents rejoiced in the news. They remembered the auspicious plans of 1914 and 1915, for making an 18-foot channel clear to Lowell, for deepening the river and making it one of the greatest waterways for commerce in the world. Steps were taken many years ago to get a project through. Investigation was made. But the Massachusetts Legislature balked at putting up the collateral necessary for its share in the burden.

But today it is different. Millions are being juggled around with the New Deal's alphabetical units like the proverbial sailor is supposed to squander money, ran the general opinion. "Now we can get the project through," said more than one observer.

Then somebody stuck a pin in the bubble. Inquiry was made at the office of the Army Engineers in Boston. Came the disillusion.

Joker Disclosed

The joker was disclosed. It seems that the proposed project is to restore the "normal" depth to the channel. The flood last spring caused shoaling in many spots and residents in the valley have complained that instead of seven feet at mean low water, there is only four feet in many places. Barges drawing about nine feet of water, 24 of which brought oil to Haverhill in 1935, can no longer get through.

Hard-headed engineers, who have studied the situation at length, declare that the Merrimack river channel is adequate for commerce using that waterway. A report was submitted to Congress only last April on a "Lowell-to-the-Sea" project, with the recommendaton of the engineers "unfavorable."

Navigaton could only go upstream as far as Lawrence, anyway, it is pointed out, before the first of many dams would be encountered that provide waterpower to the countless mills and factories along the banks of the river. Getting around the dams is not an unsurmountable task, but a decidedly expensive one, experts declared.

Nevada Bans Lotteries

CARSON CITY, Nev., Feb. 20 (AP)—The Assembly of the Nevada Legislature today defeated a Senate-approved measure designed to legalize lotteries.

ANTIQUES

IMPORTANT AUCTION

at the

CARTER SEAVEY GALLERIES, 348 Newbury St., Boston

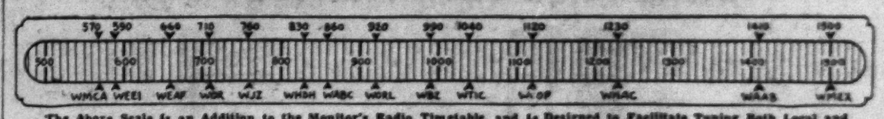
Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, February 22, 23 and 24, at 2 and 8 P. M. Exhibition Sunday, February 21, 2 to 6 P. M.

Being forced to vacate their present location, The Wellington Galleries, 723 Boylston St., Boston, Mass., have placed their entire stock in our Galleries for disposal.

The collection includes a William and Mary lacquered lowboy, very rare small gate leg table in cherry, Connecticut chest with paneled front and ball feet, Duncan Phyfe drop leaf table, large and small convex mirrors, Chippendale chest on chest in mahogany, very early pine corner cupboard with glass door of thirteen panes, Duncan Phyfe sofa table, William and Mary highboy.

KENmore 1925 C. H. SEAVEY, Auctioneer

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	National Brotherhood Day	Metropolitan Opera: "Norma"	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:15	program: speakers	NBC String Orchestra	Spelling Bee	Sports reports; records
5:30	Drama of the Skies	"Happy Jack," songs	Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten:	Sports reports; records
5:45	Checkerboard: variety	Southernaires: quartet	children's program	Sports reports; records
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	International Horse Show	"Concert Hall"	"Listen to Alice": music	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup": variety	Dinner concert
6:45	Saturday Night Swing Club	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Sports reports
7:00	Piano Club program	Message of Israel: address and	Talk, Mme. Chang Kai-shek	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa": sketch	organ recital	"The Glimmer Scheme"	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward d'An-	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Gene Slate's Job Problems,"	"Symphonietta": recording
7:45	na, conductor; legend	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	dramatic sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:00	"Professor Quiz": question	Ed Wynn; Alexander Gray;	Saturday Night Party: James	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:15	and answer period	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	Melton; Tom Howard and	soloists; orchestra
8:30	Russ Morgan's Orchestra;	Meredith Willson and his	George Shelton; Sheila Bar-	"Benay Venuta's program":
8:45	dramatic sketch; soloists	orchestra; soloists	rett; chorus; orchestra	soloists; orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; Helen Jep-	National Barn Dance; "Smilin'	"Snow Village" sketch	"Child Labor Amendment,"
9:15	son; Buck and Bubbles; or-	Ed"; Henry Burr; vocal trio;	"Snow Village" sketch	James Roosevelt
9:30	Saturday Night Serenaders;	Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle	"Chateau": Joe Cook; Benny	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
9:45	soloists; orchestra	Ezra; Maple City Four	Leonard; Sleepy Hall; Su-	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Address, Herbert Hoover	zanne Fisher; Stepin Fetch-	"Hawaii Serenades"; relay
10:15	male trio; Carl Hoff and	Address, Herbert Hoover	it; soloists; orchestra	from Honolulu; variety
10:30	his orchestra	"Varieties"; dance orchestra	Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah	Network program
10:45	"Americana"; orchestra	with soloists	Plantation; music	Network program
11:00	Rideout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Network program
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Jack Eaves's Orchestra	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
11:30	Talk, Mahlon C. Ward, Dis-	From Bermuda: variety pro-	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	American Legion speaker
11:45	abled Veterans committee	gram; soloists; music	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Freddy Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

4:30 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04mc), Christian Science studio program; address, readings and music

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Old South Church service	"Moscow Sleigh Bells": Kir-	Clotilda Zappala, soprano;	Colonial News Service
12:15	Hawaiian orchestra	lioff's Russian ensemble	Francis Cronin, organ	Cadle Tabernacle Choir
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Recorded programs	Italian string orchestra and
12:45	organ recital	tra; vocalists; chorus	Yankee News Service	vocal soloists
1:00	News flashes	Radio City Symphony Orches-	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Long-range weather forecast	tra; vocalists; chorus	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	"Salute" program: dramatic	"Our Neighbors": informal	Melody Matinee: soloists;	"Music in Many Moods":
1:45	sketch and music	home interviews	quartet; orchestra	Italian soloists; orchestra
2:00	Sunday Musicale	Magic Key: Albert Spalding;	"Beneath the Surface"; talk;	Organ recital
2:15	Brotherhood Day program:	Eddie Duchin's Orch.; Fred-	Landt Trio and White	"Key Men" Quartet
2:30	speakers program	erick Jagel; George M.	"Thatcher Colt Mysteries":	San Remo Orchestra
2:45	LaPrade travelogue; organ	Cohan; J. B. Kennedy; or.	dramatic sketch	"Melody Moments"
3:00	New York Philharmonic-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	Metropolitan Opera Auditions:	Address, "Current Events"
3:15	Symphony Orchestra con-	"Captain Diamond": sketch	Talks; soloists; orchestra	Address, "Current Events"
3:30	cert, Carlos Chavez, con-	"London Letter" relay	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
3:45	ductor; Deems Taylor, pro-	Studio musical programs	"Grand Hotel": sketch	Address, "Current Events"
4:00	gram commentator	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson	Adrian O'Brien; organ	Walter Smith's Band
4:15	New York Philharmonic-	Fosdick; male quartet	Concert Miniatures"	Walter Smith's Band
4:30	Symphony Orchestra con-	"Sunday Players": sketch	"Music in Camera"; Willie	"Carnival"; recording
4:45	cert, Carlos Chavez, cond.	"Sunday Players": sketch	Morris; orchestra	"News of the Week"
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend";	"We, the People"; informal	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef	Contest program
5:15	dramatization and music	discussion; orchestra	Koestner's Orchestra	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
5:30	Guy Lombardo and his Royal	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd;	"Smiling Ed" McConnell;	Colonial Playhouse presents
5:45	Canadians; soloist	Don Voorhees's Orchestra	organ; chorus; orchestra	"A Celebrated Case"
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Gene	Evening Journal; reports	Arnold Johnson's Orchestra;	Colonial Playhouse presents
6:15	Austin; orchestra	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	Ray Knight's Cuckoos	"A Celebrated Case"
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Vir-	"Moments You Never Forget"	Yankee News Service	"Symphonic Hour"; recorded
6:45	ginia Rea; Jan Peerce	"Moments You Never Forget"	Popular variety program	classical concert
7:00	News; Sunday Evening Mu-	Helen Traubel, soprano; con-	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker;	Colonial News Service
7:15	sicale: recital	cert orchestra	Phil Harris's Orchestra	Cosmopolitans: quintet
7:30	Phil Baker's Show: soloists;	Robert Ripley; features; Har-	Fireside Recital: vocalists	"Music for Today": soloists;
7:45	Oscar Bradley's Orchestra	riet Hilliard; orchestra	Morin Sisters; Ranch Boys	popular orchestra
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Nadine Conner;	"The Fires of Spring"; dram-	"Do You Want to Be an	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:15	Pasternack Orchestra	atization of Omar Khay-	Actor?": amateur theatricals	Al Donahue's Orchestra
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Deanna Dur-	yam's Rubaiyat with orig-	"Do You Want to Be an	"Jewels of the Madonna"; so-
8:45	bin; soloists; orchestra	inal music by Frank Black	Actor?": amateur theatricals	loists; concert orchestra
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour;	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round;	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:15	Giovanni Martinelli, tenor;	Shep Fields's Orchestra; so-	soloists; trio; orchestra	Red Norvo's Orchestra
9:30	symphony orchestra, Victor	loist; comedy trio	American Album of Familiar	"Curtain Time"; variety
9:45	Kolar, conductor	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry	Music; soloists; orchestra	Special program
10:00	"Community Sing"; Milton	Sosnik's Orchestra	Symphony Orchestra, Erno	Special program
10:15	Berle; Wendell Hall; Jones	Yale Pre-Alumni Day pro-	Rapee, conductor; Grace	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:30	and Hare	gram: talk, Dr. J. R. Angell	Moore, soprano soloist;	"Melodies From the Sky"
10:45	Kaltenborn Comments	Carol Weymann, soprano	speaker	"Melodies From the Sky"

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	"The Gumps": sketch	News; "Little Show"; soloist;	"Way Down East": sketch	Network speaker
12:15	"Between the Bookends"	orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Network speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent": sketch	National Farm and Home	"Midday House Party"	Italian string music
12:45	"Rich Man's Darling"	Hour: speakers; reports;	"Voice of the Community"	Italian string music
1:00	"Five Star Revue"	Walter Blaufuss and his	Yankee News Service	Women's club news
1:15	"The Bluebirds": vocal	Homesteaders Orchestra	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Farm and home news
1:30	"Make Believe"	New England agriculture	"Aunt Jane": sketch	"Midday Service"
1:45	"Aunt Jennie's Stories"	Studio musicale	Donald Wat. piano	"Midday Service"
2:00	News Thru Woman's Eyes"	United States Navy Band	"Musical Roundup"	Italian commentator
2:15	"Superior Court Under Fire,"	United States Navy Band	Variety program: Don McNeill,	Lawrence Salerno: piano
2:30	Frederick Stinchfield	Home Forum period	master of ceremony	"Treasures in Melody"
2:45	"Myrt and Marge": sketch	Home Forum period	"Personal Column"	'Studies in Black and White"
3:00	News flashes	Rochester Civic Orchestra	"Pepper Young's Family"	"Molly of the Movies"
3:15	Variety show	Rochester Civic Orchestra	"Ma Perkins" sketch	Sports and recordings
3:30	Pop Concert orchestra	Rochester Civic Orchestra	"Vic and Sade"	Washington's Birthday cele-
3:45	"Strings of Harmony"	Rochester Civic Orchestra	"The O'Neills": sketch	bration from Baltimore
4:00	"Treasures Next Door"	Madge Marley, contralto;	"Hour of Charm": Phil Spit-	Popular vocal and instru-
4:15	Dictators: orchestra	Karl Landt, tenor	alny and his Girls	mental program
4:30	Chicago Variety Hour	Young People's League	"Follow the Moon": sketch	Sports and music
4:45	Chicago Variety Hour	"Young Hickory": sketch	"The Guiding Light": sketch	Sports and music
5:00	Children's program	Studio musicale	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Rotary speaker
5:15	Children's Corner	Rhythm Makers	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Doris Kerr, songs	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	"The Checker Board"	"The Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Jack Onslow's baseball school
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; orchestra;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth" sketch	Collegians; soloist	Jackie Duggan; organist	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Sports reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	Network sport program	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Network sport program
7:15	"Popeye the Sailor": sketch	Network sport program	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Network sport program
7:30	Ray Heatherton, baritone;	"Lum and Abner"	"Listen to This": soloists;	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, commentator	American Legion speaker	drama; orchestra	Colonial News Service
8:00	Horace Heidt's Brigadiers:	Helen Hayes in "Bambi";	"Pibber McGee and Molly,"	Emerson Gill's Orchestra
8:15	soloists; orchestra	Mark Warnow's Orchestra	comedy; Weems's Orchestra	Talk, Ray Gram Swing
8:30	Tito Guizar; Landt Trio;	"Sweetest Love Songs Ever	Richard Bonelli, baritone;	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45	Benny Kreuger's Orchestra	Sung"; soloists; orchestra	chorus; concert orchestra	Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
9:00	Radio Theater: Errol Flynn,	"The Supreme Court," Senator	"20,000 Years in Sing Sing":	N. E. A. A. U. swimming
9:15	Olivia De Haviland, Basil	Alben W. Barkley, Kentucky	dramatic sketch	meet, from Boston Y.M.C.A.
9:30	Rathbone in "Captain	Jack Pearl; Morton Bowe;	Richard Himber's Orchestra;	"Rendezvous"; symphonic and
9:45	Blood"; orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra	Stuart Allen, tenor	choral music; soloists
10:00	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Good Time Society"	Lullaby Lady: male quartet;	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:15	Wayne King's Orchestra	"The Boy Hero of 1936"	vocal trio; orchestra	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:30	"Let Freedom Ring"; drama-	National Forum: address, Sen-	Ray Block's Orchestra; solo-	"Famous Jury Trials": sketch
10:45	tization and music	ator David I. Walsh, Mass.	ists; male chorus	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Pageant of Melody"
11:15	Happy Felton's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Joe Smith's Orchestra	"Pageant of Melody"
11:30	Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Rainbow Division Veterans;	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra
11:45	Jay Freeman's Orchestra	drama and music	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra

Tuesday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia"; network feature program.

10:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Kitchen Cavalcade": Crosby Gage, m. c.

11:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "David Harum": sketch.

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Mystery Chef": cooking talk.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver."

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; soloists; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air: music.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.

3:30 WAAB, New England Conservatory of Music Orchestra; piano soloist.

3:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Have You Heard?": sketch.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Follow the Moon": serial drama.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, "The Town Crier."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Hendrik Willem Van Loon, talk.

7:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fray and Braggiotti, piano duo.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Camera Workshop."

8:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Dude Ranch": sketch; soloists; narrator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Music Hall; guest soloists; regular soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music in the Morgan Manner": Russ Morgan's Orchestra; soloists; vocal groups.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Music for Dancing": soloists; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Welcome Valley," with Edgar Guest; orch.; sketch

8:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Al Jolson; Sid Silvers; Martha Raye; Victor Young's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie's Orchestra; Mary Boland.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Al Pearce's Gang; variety program.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "Vox Pop": informal interviews.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Building Literature": "The Chambered Nautilus."

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Fred Astaire; Charles Butterworth, comedian; soloists; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

9:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Jack Oakie's College": Judy Garland; Shaw and Lee; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Georgie Stoll's Orch.

9:45 WAAB, Third period, Bruins-Americans hockey game, by Frank Ryan.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Concert band, Frank Simon, conductor; sketch.

10:00 WOR, Alfred Wallenstein's Sinfonietta; concert orchestra.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, "Conservation." Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Prison

(Continued from Page 9)

after serving sentences averaging 18 years, seven months. During the same period, nine "lifers" had their sentences commuted to terms of years.

Governor Cox during his service from 1920 to 1924 pardoned one 65-year-old "lifer" who had served 25 years. Governor Fuller granted no pardons, although commuting 10 life sentences.

During 1929 and 1930 Governor Allen pardoned nine lifers and commuted the sentences of two. The peak of the pardoning record was reached during the four-year regime of Governor Ely, who pardoned 30 lifers and commuted three sentences.

Although the Ely pardon record has been severely criticized in various circles, Mrs. Ehrmann quoted Mr. Hogsett, former warden of State Prison as saying: "Your policy of pardoning has greatly improved the whole institution and my work here has been infinitely easier and smoother on account of the pardons."

Governor Curley in his two-year administration pardoned 15 lifers and commuted the sentence of one.

Mrs. Ehrmann's record showed a total of 63 "lifers" pardoned since 1926.

Breaking the cases of pardon down, Mrs. Ehrmann found that one woman and two men released were first convicted of murder in the first degree. Approximately one third of the pardoned lifers have been deported to their native lands. More than one third of the causes of crime were sex affairs. A large proportion of the murders were committed during a quarrel or while intoxicated, and might well have been called manslaughter.

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We always like to barge into a shop just as they're bringing out a brand new collection of clothes and hanging them on the racks. It always makes us feel as if we were being let in on one of the shop's secrets; one that won't be divulged to the public-at-large for a few days. So that's just about how we felt about it yesterday when we "shadowed" Beatrice Kann, manager of Emily Shops, Inc., at 35 Temple Place. Because she was dashing around with brand new suits and dresses . . . and quite as excited over them as we were! We more or less concentrated on the suits, however; there's such a grand collection of them. And so different. To say nothing of inexpensively priced.

* * *

A Jigger Suit Captures the Eye

Now surely you'd expect their leather and gold model to be tagged for much more than $16.95. But that's all it is. It's the two-color idea . . . and you can wear the top with other things, and the skirt with other tops, if you wish. And it's called the Lustra Down Jigger Suit. Which title left us wondering a bit, until we realized that the little colored figurine on the lapel of the suit was nothing less than a girl outfitted in golf togs, who was about to take aim at the ball with the club called the jigger. After that explanation to ourself we felt much better. And incidentally our reference to the suit as leather and gold means the color, leather being one of the newer colors this season. A shade of tan, of course. The coat is the box type, on the idea of the reefer that's going to see a lot of the world this coming season. Hip length, and the material is called Lustra Down . . . a substantial woolen material. The skirt is of gold tweed, and with all this is a taffeta scarf in lemon yellow.

* * *

A Nubby Tweed Makes Nobby Suit

But perhaps you'd prefer the nubby tweed three-piece suit, with its reefer-type top coat (which could easily be worn as a spring coat, and they're going to be short, you know) in silvertone gray. The bias-flared skirt is topped by an interesting little jacket that's fashioned along the lines of a cutaway, and buttons up with novelty glass buttons. Incidentally the shoulders of the topcoat are thoroughly padded, so they'll stay right up and out!

* * *

If You Need a Dress Take a Look at This

However, suits aren't the only thing on the clothes menu. Dresses such as the black embroidered net Redingote, worn over a black slip, will also interest you. This particular model has short puff sleeves, and a collar that comes way out in V points. The colors in the embroidery are those vivid shades of red, blue, yellow and green. An afternoon or informal dinner dress . . . for $25. Lingerie, shoes, blouses and sweater suits are on the first floor. Oh, yes, and millinery, too. A cunning toque made out of a fine-ribbod straw has (for instance) a taffeta ribbon around it that ends up in the back in a big splash bow. And remember what a nice background for your face a little bit of hair ribbon from the rear used to do for you?

* * *

Skate Shoes That Look Like Shoes

We covered a lot of territory, but until we happened into Wright & Ditson's we thought surely we were going to have to let our Triple A footies slither hither and yon in C and D width skates. Because the salesmen around kept insisting that there was just no such thing as a narrow width shoe skate in town! However, we not only found a nice narrow A at Wright & Ditson's, but we also found shoes that look like shoes; rather than those buck-toed affairs your tall young Horace wears when he plays hockey. These shoes haven't the odd toe one usually finds in a shoe skate; but rather the lacing starts up where it belongs, au natural. And as long as the ones we purchased weren't already equipped with them they put on little hooks instead of eyes so we won't be spending most of the afternoon lacing them all the way up. This being the latter part of the skating season (or maybe it isn't; we can't be held responsible for the weather tomorrow brings), these shoe skates that were around $15 are now selling for $12.60. Others on the same idea may be had for much less, though.

Telephone Timer A Useful Gadget

We were just thinking that the good old three-minute egg timer had finally come into its own, while viewing its sterling silver edition at Stearns' . . . when the salesgirl informed us it was a telephone timer! Just imagine thinking that one up; a new use for an old idea. And how many times have you endeavored to time yourself on a phone call, and then completely forgot the exact minute you started to talk. It was suggested to us as a grand gift for your week-end hostess, and we don't doubt it. But we might also suggest (after looking at our phone bills some months) that many a hostess might well present one to her guest . . . upon arrival! And we can't see why it couldn't be added to your list of unique wedding gifts; either as a telephone or egg timer. It certainly ought to add glamour to the business of boiling an egg! $1.65 allows you to add it to your list of personal belongings.

J. T.

(A Regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

Wellesley Girls To Seek Fund For Swimming Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Feb. 20—Students of Wellesley College will conduct March 1-4 an intensive drive to achieve a goal dreamed of by a generation of their predecessors—an indoor swimming pool and recreation center—estimated now to cost at least $350,000.

Encouraged by recent contributions to the swimming pool fund, established in 1909, they will concentrate first on making possible construction of the swimming pool unit, for which only $50,000 more is needed. The trustees have promised to build this unit as soon as $30,000 more is raised.

During the three-day campaign, vendors stationed in houses and lecture hall, will sell apples for the benefit of the fund. The apples will bear such slogans as "An apple a meal makes a swimming pool real."

The sale of white felt hats, decorated with class numerals, which has been in progress for some time, will be continued and the proceeds placed in the swimming pool fund.

Dormitory teams already are organizing for the big push. On March 1, a room-to-room canvass of the entire student body will be started. Letters will be sent to the girls' parents telling of the urgent need for enlarged recreational facilities and asking for help in completing the job started by mothers of present students when they were at college.

New hope was given the students last fall when the Wellesley Alumnae Association announced that "as large a gift as possible" would be taken for the pool from proceeds of the alumnae fund for the current year.

When Mrs. George H. Davenport of Boston contributed $30,000 to the swimming pool fund recently, the students became hopeful enough to anticipate raising not only the amount needed to build the pool, but to erect a spacious recreation building.

The recreation building has been made necessary by expansion of the physical education department in recent years, according to leaders of the drive. Plans for the building have been prepared by William T. Aldrich, Boston architect, in cooperation with Miss Ruth Elliott, head of the department, and her staff.

Exercise and Play YMCA

316 Huntington Ave. BOSTON

DOG SHOW 25th Annual ALL BREED

EASTERN DOG CLUB

Hundreds of Pedigreed Dogs in New England's Biggest Canine Event

2 DAYS STARTS TOMORROW

Sun., Feb. 21 12 to 10 P.M. | Mon., Feb. 22 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

ADMISSION 1.10, CHILDREN 55c (Tax Inc.)

MECHANICS BLDG BOSTON

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1936 LINCOLN ZEPHYR SEDAN

Operated from new into a used smooth running car, with every detail like new. All the finest cars are built with 12-cylinder motors. The Lincoln Zephyr is the only car under $3500 with this principle. With this in mind it

Sewer Building Issue Holds Center of Stage at City Hall

Up and Down Beacon Hill

For more than a month Mayor Mansfield and the City Council have wrangled over a loan of $600,000 to finance, as is the custom, an annual sewer construction program. The dispute was precipitated over the issue of what contractors may or may not carry out this work. Neither the council nor the Mayor, thus far in the controversy, has raised the fundamental question of whether or not it is a wise policy for the city to borrow money, year after year, for sewer construction.

Earlier this week a city councilor privately investigated this question and today revealed that in 1936 the city paid more money in interest charges on its present sewer debt than was actually expended that year for a full construction program.

Figures show, according to the compilation which the councilor received from the Municipal Research Bureau, that these interest charges reached almost $700,000 while only about $500,000, also borrowed, was expended on sewer construction.

The $700,000 figure was derived by applying an average interest rate of four per cent to the net sewerage debt, which was $13,292,457 last year.

In Excess of Loan

Further, on the assumption that the average life of sewerage bonds is 20 years, the Councilor was advised that bond retirements during 1936 on the sewerage debt "entailed possibly $650,000—a figure again in excess of the loan for last year's sewerage program, and this year's loan order of $600,000, now being debated, as well.

It is apparent, according to this report, the Councilor believes, that had the city followed a pay-as-you-go program for sewer construction in the past there would now be available from taxes sufficient funds to pay cash annually for whatever sewer improvements are annually necessary.

Thus the whole question of whether—as Mayor Mansfield has publicly asserted—it is cheaper to borrow a few million dollars to keep the tax rate under $40 each year may be raised by the bureau's report of what has now occurred in the matter of letting "citizens of future years" pay for sewer construction.

Financed by Loans

As the sewerage program is set up, regular city employees are engaged directly in this construction financed by loans. This means that year after year the city is borrowing to meet part of its regular pay roll costs. And therefore, it is held, sewer programs tend to be approved to meet pay roll demands rather than practical conditions of where work is, or is not, necessary.

In debate of the $600,000 loan order submitted three times by the Mayor, members of the council have indicated, during executive sessions, greater concern for the jobs of 2000 workers dependent on a sewer program rather than the actual need for new construction.

For the past two years the city's sewer work has been greatly augmented by WPA contribution. From 1920 to 1934 the city issued loan orders for sewer work almost constantly above a million dollars. Since the WPA has paid largely for labor costs the city's loans have dropped to $250,000 and $500,000.

When the city is already paying more in interest charges for sewers than in actual construction, when Federal assistance such as the WPA is no longer available doubling these costs, street repairs, sidewalks and certain capital outlays as well, is it not absolutely essential, the councilor asks, that the city establish a complete pay-as-you-go program for all sewer work in the future?

Maine

(Continued from Page 9)

cil's recreational committee, has propounded the problem of the trailer to selectmen of Maine towns, with the recommendation that they give careful consideration to it at their regular town meetings which come mostly in March.

He finds the trailer constituting a problem best dealt with locally and including such phases as taxation, parking permits, zoning ordinance, health regulations, and fire and police regulations.

Maine so far has seen less of the trailer tourists than many of the southern and western states, but it is expected they will invade Maine the coming summer in larger numbers.

* * *

More controversial than any bill heard to date in legislative committee was the so-called "equalization bill" sponsored by the state department of education, school leaders and parent-teacher associations from all parts of the State, but opposed by persons who cannot see where the necessary $1,750,000 shall be raised.

Chief opponent of the measure, hearing on which was attended by several hundred persons, was James E. Barlow, Portland city manager, who contends the bill draws unfairly on the finances of the cities, to help less well-situated communities regardless of their own efforts to help themselves. He proposed correcting faulty assessments and authorizing the state assessor to bring up valuations in communities which do not raise enough to meet the minimum standards proposed in the bill.

A favorable report on the bill looms doubtful, though legislators are favorable toward its aim of lifting the level of public-school education. It is generally believed that the schools will receive more money, probably in the neighborhood of $500,000; enough, many contend, to carry out the equalization plan.

* * *

The old political battle cry, "As goes Maine, so goes the nation," may pass into oblivion as a campaign slogan if a bill proposing to change the date of the state election and make it coincident to the national election receives a favorable report from the judiciary committee, which held a hearing on it this week. The bill, in reality an amendment to the state constitution, would require concurrence of two thirds of the Legislature. Under it, Maine's Governor, Congressmen and U. S. Senators would be elected on the Tuesday following the first Monday of November, instead of in September.

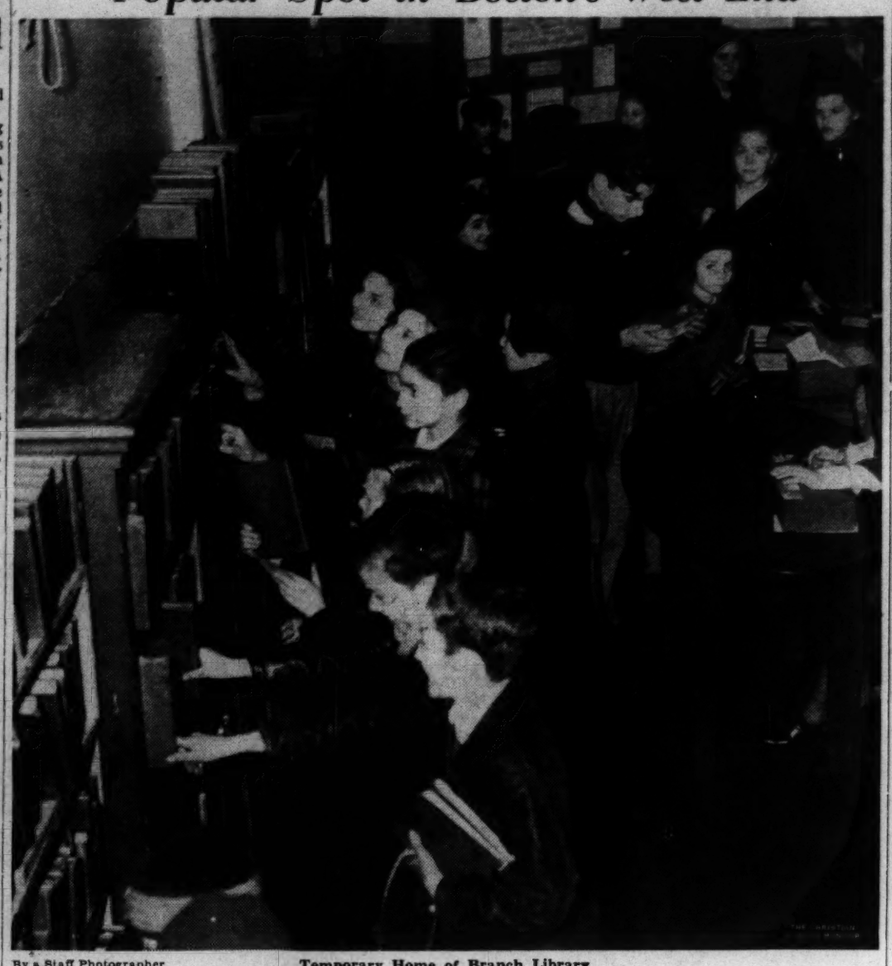
The bill was presented by Mrs. Florence Thurston (D), Representative from Bethel, who said in its support, "It would prevent national campaign workers from coming into Maine to buy our electorate."

Her quip drew quick retort from Miss Gail Laughlin (R), Senator, and from Senator Willey (R), who held such has never been the case.

* * *

Republican legislative leaders have caucused in numerous lengthy sessions, in an effort to arrive at some agreement on the State's perplexing tax and revenue problems, but so far without success. Governor Barrows wants the deficit handled as an emergency, with a special tax to cover it devised as an emergency measure. Some agree, but others contend it should be handled no differently from other revenue problems.

Popular Spot in Boston's West End



By a Staff Photographer

Temporary Home of Branch Library

Children Crowd Around the Bookshelves of Public Library Established in Welfare Office on Blossom Street

Branch Library Finds Home In Boston Welfare Office

Food for the intellect as well as the body is being freely and conveniently dispensed from the same little room at 17 Blossom Street in Boston's West End these days.

The public library branch which has been located in the old West Church at the corner of Lynde Street, has now been moved to the Blossom Street address where it is housed along with the district welfare office in what was formerly a political clubroom.

Last Friday afternoon city engineers had a look at the belfry of the old church and found that the timbers installed in 1806 had rotted away until tons of building material were supported by only a few inch thicknesses of wood. The order to vacate was issued forthwith and librarians started work culling out some 3000 books from the branch's 25,000. These were hastily moved to the new location and the work was completed by Saturday midnight.

Ingenuity Flourishes

Blossom Street has a barber's shop and a locksmith's and a grocery; a clinic and a row of dingy tenement houses and a large population.

If it belies its floral appelative and boasts no horticultural decoration it possesses nevertheless its own color and pattern. Ingenuity is apparent in many little ways, including the skill by which a sizable family washing, downside-up if necessary, is insinuated into three feet of fire-escape clothes line; and the employment by youthful residents of an empty soup can as football.

For those members of the community who make their regular visits to the old ward room to collect food and overalls and flannelette pyjamas, the new location of the library branch is an added convenience. Late afternoon now brings a group of eager-faced children, library card in one hand, soup requisition in the other.

On the opening day, Feb. 15, the staff had handed out 650 volumes to library card-holders, a total comparable to that of a normal day in the regular home of the West End branch.

Historic Building

This is the first time in the 40 years of the West End branch's existence that the doors of its former building were closed. The original wooden edifice of the First West Church made an eighteenth century barracks for the British who, in 1775, destroyed the steeple to prevent it from being used as a signal tower.

Demolished entirely in 1804, the building was replaced by the present one, designed by Asher Benjamin. The mellow front of brick and stone comes gratefully to the view of the pedestrian emerging from the steep Ghetto lanes between the State House and the North Station. Its garden, the only verdant thing in the neighborhood, has furnished many children with the first glimpse of a crocus or a violet.

U. S. Law Proposed To Offset Criticism Of Public Agencies

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20 (AP)—Representative Phillips (D) of Connecticut, has introduced a bill to require any publication which prints criticism of any governmental agency or of any person holding a government office to publish any reply made by the criticized agency or individual.

In addition, the measure would forbid a publication to delete or abridge "any matter from a public statement or communication of any kind" addressed to it without indicating the ommission has been made deliberately.

The maximum punishment for failing to publish a reply to a criticism or for not showing a deletion would be $500 fine and six months imprisonment.

The bill, entitled "For the furtherance of the freedom of the press," would require that so far as practicable any reply to an attack on an official or agency of the Government must be printed on the same page, column and space on which the attack was printed.

Way Stands Open For Naming Tague As Postmaster

Peter F. Tague of Charlestown laid in a stock of erasers today in preparation for an assault on the word "acting" in his present title of Acting Postmaster, should the United States Senate fulfill expectations and confirm his appointment as Boston's thirty-eighth full postmaster.

Confirmation of his appointment was recommended yesterday by the Senate Postoffice Committee at the personal request of Senator David I. Walsh, who indicated that the nomination would come before the senior legislative body early next week and be approved without debate.

In recommending Mr. Tague's appointment, Senator Walsh apparently abandoned his former stand, when he said he preferred the reappointment of former Postmaster William E. Hurley, a Republican, elected State treasurer last November.

With Mr. Hurley's position secure for the next two years, Senator Walsh declared he was perfectly willing to approve confirmation.

Prior to Mr. Tague's appointment as Acting Postmaster, on Oct. 16, 1935, several other names were mentioned as possibilities for the job. Rumor placed Patrick Connelly, secretary to Senator Walsh, in line, while announcements of civil service ratings in June, 1935, placed Brig.-Gen. Charles H. Cole, candidate for the office, ahead of Mr. Tague.

Mr. Tague, however, had the backing of former Gov. James M. Curley, who did all in his power for his friend—although that power was somewhat limited as far as Washington was concerned.

When Mr. Tague finally did receive his temporary appointment, talk went the political rounds that the action by President Roosevelt was not so much a Curley victory over Senators Walsh and Marcus A. Coolidge, as a personal victory for Mr. Tague.

According to the talk, Mr. Tague received the post—not because of Mr. Curley—but in spite of him. The President, when he was Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was quite friendly with Mr. Tague, when the latter was a member of Congress. This friendship, politicians insisted, clinched the postmastership for him.

Mr. Tague has a record of public service behind him, one that stretches back to 1894, when he was elected and re-elected to the Common Council. He served terms in the state House of Representatives and state Senate; and from 1915 to 1925 he served successive terms in Congress.

He then turned to private business, until 1930, when Mr. Curley, then Mayor of Boston, appointed him an assessor. Later, he was made chairman of the Election Commission; and although Mayor Mansfield removed him as head of that body, he still remains a commissioner.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Manhattan	Feb. 24	Plymouth	Mar. 2	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm	Feb. 24, 8:00 am
*Queen Mary	Feb. 24	Cherbourg	Mar. 1	Feb. 23, 8:00 pm	Feb. 24, 6:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Jackson	Seattle	Feb. 27	Feb. 22, 4:00 pm	Feb. 22, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria	Mar. 6	Mar. 1, 4:00 pm	Mar. 1, 7:30 pm

*Letter mails only specially addressed.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Copeland Act Holds Up Ships In Coast Service

Steamship service between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards, only just beginning to move after three months of enforced idleness during the maritime strike, today faced another serious tie-up, threatening to prevent restoration of schedules.

This time it is not a strike, the men aboard the ships, ready and willing to work; but they refuse to accept the new "continuous discharge books," provided for under the Copeland Act. And Shipping Commissioners are forbidden to sign a crew that does not have the new identification books and the certificates of ability of the men to perform the tasks assigned to them.

Many seamen, acting on orders from their leaders in the unions, refuse to accept the books or certificates. Under the law, the vessel operators may move their vessels in the coastwise trade without the crew having the books but they are forbidden to engage in deep-water trade or intercoastal service until every seaman has the book.

Thus it becomes a contest between the United States Government, in attempting to enforce the Copeland Act, and the union leaders who are adamant in the question of accepting the law. The feeling is particularly keen on the West coast.

Arguments of the seamen are that the books will provide a weapon for steamship operators to use against them, for any participation they may have had in the recent maritime strike and for any past conduct. Federal officials explain that the books do nothing of the kind, merely being an identification with a picture, the name, address, and kind of work performed, where, for whom and how long they have worked on various vessels.

Looming as a result is a serious interruption of steamship schedules in the intercoastal service. The American-Hawaiian Line has canceled the proposed sailing from Boston today of their steamer Panaman for Philadelphia, New York and the West Coast. Their steamer Hawaiian, due to sail from New York last Thursday is still held there, with the crew refusing to accept the books. The Dakotan which left Boston last week is held at New York. The Arizonan, also having left Boston, and the Dorothy Luckenbach, which got out of this port on time, are at New York. The crew of the Dorothy Luckenbach are said to have accepted the new books however and that vessel is expected to sail today. Other vessels are held at Philadelphia.

Yale Honor Fraternity Elects Ruiz Full Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 20—Albert L. Ruiz of the aeronautics and marine engineering department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., has been elected to full membership in the Yale chapter of Sigma Xi, honorary fraternity, according to an announcement made by Yale University. Membership in the society is restricted to those who have successfully demonstrated their ability to carry on independent research of a high degree.

After being graduated from Yale in 1929 with a degree of B. S. in mechanical engineering, Mr. Ruiz entered the General Electric student test course in Schenectady. In 1931 he was transferred to the aeronautics and marine engineering department, where he engaged in developmental engineering.

Week in the Legislature

(Continued from Page 9)

on a bill making mandatory the holding of public hearings on proposed legislation.

Significance: The legislation is considered unnecessary, inasmuch as only three bills since 1912 have failed to be presented before public hearing.

Action: Passed to be engrossed a bill recompensing manufacturing cities and towns for losses incurred when the local machinery tax was abolished.

Significance: The 1936 legislature abolished the local machinery tax which averaged $35 per thousand and substituted a $5 flat rate. Revenue lost to manufacturing communities under the law was refunded by the state by distribution of a $4,000,000 surplus in income tax collections. However, nearly $1,000,000 more was needed for communities which underestimated their losses.

* * *

Action: Killed a bill reducing mortgage interest rates to 5 per cent.

Significance: This action reversed the stand taken by the House last week. The opponents argued the average rate was now 5 per cent or less and the legislation was not now needed and in the future might react against bank depositors, of whom there are more than mortgagees.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide a mandatory jail sentence for illegal voting.

Significance: The Legislature agreed the bill might prevent convictions in some cases, because the judge would have no discretionary powers.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse report on a bill to provide a $2 filing fee on petitions submitted to the Legislature.

Significance: The argument of the right of free petition won over the counter argument that such a fee would result in preventing the filing of many unnecessary and even foolish proposals. It was pointed out each bill filed costs the State $27.

* * *

Action: Accepted an adverse committee report on a bill to provide for the election of members of the State Public Utilities Commission who are now appointed by the Governor.

Significance: Such legislation receives little serious attention in the House and Senate annually.

* * *

The Senate

Action: Adopted, with the House, resolutions urging Congress to reject President Roosevelt's proposal to appoint up to six additional justices to the Supreme Court.

Significance: The measure was Republican-inspired and from the first was recognized as a party measure. Even Republican legislators realized the ineffectiveness of the proposal.

* * *

Action: Overturned an adverse report on a bill eliminating the 10-day period allowed check-writers to provide funds to cover checks written against overdrawn accounts.

Significance: The argument that the 10-day period affords the bad check writer an opportunity to leave town was sufficient to convince the Senate at least momentarily. However, the Senate stand may change before another vote is taken.

* * *

Action: Adopted resolutions memorializing Congress in favor of a constitutional amendment to empower Congress to pass a national minimum wage law.

Significance: The resolutions were filed shortly after the United States Supreme Court declared the New York minimum wage law unconstitutional. Resolutions, however, ordinarily carry little weight in Congress.

Lindgren Wins Wollaston Medal For Mineralogy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Waldemar Lindgren, professor-emeritus and former head of geology at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been awarded the Wollaston medal for mineralogical research by the Geological Society of London. The medal, made of palladium, was presented in absentia since Professor Lindgren was unable to attend the society's anniversary meeting yesterday.

The award was established in 1828 under the will of William Hyde Wollaston, the man who discovered palladium as a separate metal in the platinum group. The metal is a circular disc an inch and five eighths in diameter, weighing an ounce and a half. The obverse is stamped with the head of Wollaston and the reverse bears the name of the society and that of the recipient. Among famous men who have received the medal was Charles Darwin, author of "The Origin of Species." Palladium is a sister metal of platinum, quite similar in appearance and about equally rare.

No specific citation was stated in the award to Professor Lindgren who has distinguished himself along many lines, particularly in the fields of mining and economic geology. Nevertheless, the specifications of the award read that the medal shall be awarded to one who has prominently worked "to promote researches concerning the mineral structure of the earth, and to enable the society to reward those individuals of any country by whom such researches shall hereafter be made." Professor Lindgren's specialty is ore deposits.

He was born in Sweden, received his early education there, became a mining engineer at Freiberg, Germany, took his doctorate at Princeton University, lectured at M. I. T. from 1908 to 1911, was chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, and has held the William Barton Rogers professorship of economic geology at Technology since 1912.

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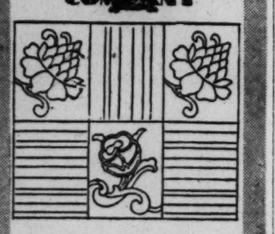

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First Boston Baseball Party Heads South Tuesday—Hockey Billed Over Week End

Bees Leave Tuesday For St. Petersburg

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's 1937 major league baseball campaign will be unofficially inaugurated next Tuesday afternoon, when the advance guard of Boston Bee players, officials and newspapermen, board a 4 o'clock train at the South Station and start rolling toward Florida's Sunshine City, St. Petersburg. The group is scheduled to reach the Bees' spring training headquarters at approximately 8 o'clock Thursday morning and Manager Bill McKechnie will call his initial practice session at once. Early arrivals should be in uniform at Waterfront Park two hours before noon.

Unless last-minute plans interfere, Tuesday's 4 o'clock party will include about 20 men. President Bob Quinn hopes to leave at that time, but there is a possibility that business will detain his departure. However, if Bob is unable to join the group, Traveling Secretary George "Duffy" Lewis will be in charge and see that the boys get their meal money regularly.

Six Players Leave

The following players leave from Boston: Elbie Fletcher, first baseman from Milton who worked last season at Buffalo; Billy Weir, the Melrose left-handed pitcher, and an outstanding prospect; Francis Fleming, husky catcher from Brookline, and a Columbia, S. C., graduate; Richard Erickson, a rookie right-handed hurler from Worcester; Adolph Cheyunski, a young pitcher from Mickey Cochrane's home town, Bridgewater, Conn., and Stanley Andrews, a catcher from Lynn. Also, a promising youngster from this vicinity, a right-handed pitcher, will depart with the squad, but he requested that his name be withheld for the present.

Representatives from every newspaper in the Hub will accompany the advance guard of Bees. Jack Smith of Newton and George Murphy of Lewiston, Maine, two prominent baseball fans, round out the party. Danny MacFayden ordinarily would leave from Boston, but he is already in Florida. He spent the winter in California and recently motored across country.

Under present plans only one player, Outfielder Frank McGowan, will be picked up en route. The Buffalo veteran boards the train at New Haven.

The Bees' trunks, packed with uniforms, baseballs, bats and other equipment, checked out of the Beehive about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is not known at this time if they caught a late-afternoon train, or whether they will leave the South Station this morning.

Trainer Jimmy Neary catches an 8:30 train for St. Petersburg tomorrow morning and will be in Florida late Monday evening. It is Jimmy's responsibility to have all uniforms and equipment ready for the first squad's arrival on Thursday.

The Bees make their headquarters, as last year, at the Pheil Hotel on Central Avenue, only a two-minute walk from Waterfront Park.

One Practice Session

Although Bill McKechnie failed to mention his plans when in Boston recently, he will probably call one long practice session daily, instead of the customary action of some clubs of breaking up their workouts into two periods. Last spring Bill worked his squad between three and four hours, thus giving the boys the last half of the afternoon to themselves.

Infielders and outfielders are not scheduled to reach St. Petersburg until March 4, but many of this group will be in uniform several days before that date.

The signing of the Bees' pitching roster was completed yesterday, with one exception. That exception is Gene Ford, former University of Iowa star, who undoubtedly will be farmed out for more experience. He spent part of last season with Columbia.

Yesterday, the signed contract of Bill Perrin arrived at the Beehive. Bill is a lefthander from New Orleans, who should develop into quite a character as well as a hurler. According to reports out of New Orleans, Perrin likes to tell the world how good he is. But unlike many of that type, Bill is able to back up his predictions. He and Weir are the only left-handers on McKechnie's staff.

Evans in Boston

Much activity surrounded Fenway Park yesterday with the return of Eddie Collins and Billy Evans to the Red Sox offices. Collins announced that Bobby Doerr's signed contract has arrived from Los Angeles. This leaves Jimmy Foxx, Johnny Kroner and Eric McNair the unsigned infielders on the Sox squad.

Evans, who plans to remain in Boston for two or three weeks, discussed the rapidly growing minor league farm system of the Red Sox. Billy will look over more than 40 young hopefuls at his Little Rock camp beginning March 15, and at least 15 local boys are included in this group.

It will cost the Boston club approximately $5000 to operate this Little Rock camp, but Evans, speaking from past experience, believes it will be money well spent.

"It is difficult to determine the ability of a youngster by simply listening to descriptions from our scouts," remarked Evans yesterday. "But looking him over at a camp such as we are starting at Little Rock, I can tell at a glance the classification of minor league the boy belongs in. Sometimes two or three years of a player's career are saved in this manner."

Canada, England Advance

LONDON, Feb. 20 (AP)—England and Canada entered the second round of the world amateur hockey championships yesterday in the third night of the tournament. The Kimberley, B. C., Dynamiters, Canada's representatives, whipped Sweden, 9 to 0, for their third straight victory. The English team, with Jimmy Foster, former Moncton, N. B., goalie and other Canadian-born players in the starring roles, defeated Roumania, 11 to 0. It was Foster's third straight shutout. Poland defeated France 7 to 1 in another match.

Top Two-Miler - - - —By Pap'

8:58.2
DON
-LASH-
-THE HOOSIER IRON MAN IS ONE OF THE SENSATIONS OF THE CURRENT INDOOR SEASON
-LASH CUT 2/10 OF A SECOND OFF NURMI'S GREAT TWO-MILE MARK
HE WIPED OUT NURMI'S OUTDOOR 2-MILE RECORD IN THE RAIN LAST JUNE
JUST TO WORK UP AN APPETITE FOR BREAKFAST
INDIANA
Pap

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Don Lash Prescribes Plenty Of Hard Work for Records

For a dozen years Paavo Nurmi's indoor two-mile record of 8m. 58.2s. was regarded as unbreakable. Now it has been shattered. Don Lash of Indiana clipped one-fifth of a second off Nurmi's mark in his first serious effort this winter.

The Hoosier runner, with his yen for iron-man stunts, doubled up in the mile and two-mile prior to his record-breaking run in Boston. Now it develops that double-duty got him into shape. Lash thrives on work.

Lash blames his Berlin fiasco of last summer on enforced shipboard idleness that added 10 pounds which he didn't have time to shed. He ran in the Olympics seven pounds overweight.

There was criticism of Lash's training methods. American Olympic coaches thought he worked too hard and even said he left all his running on the practice tracks. Don looked worn when he took the mark in the Olympics, but looks aren't dependable.

Lash insists, and he should know, that he must have plenty of work to reach his peak. He doesn't prescribe the same for anyone else.

He is one of the few athletes who think it wise to indulge in a stiff workout the morning before a race. Most relax for a long time before, thinking they are storing up energy.

Nurmi believed a workout in the morning primed him for a later effort. I recall an incident in the winter of 1926 when Nurmi was touring the United States. There was a meet in Buffalo, in which Nurmi, and a number of lesser lights including myself, were scheduled to compete. Several of us, wishing to see Niagara Falls, chartered a car and set out at 7 a. m. We came upon the famous Finn, sweat-suited and wearing huge hobnailed shoes, tearing along a secluded road.

That afternoon Nurmi set what at the time was a new world record of 4:12 for the mile—on a flat track without the benefit of spikes in his shoes. The early morning workout didn't seem to dull his racing edge.

Dartmouth Track Meet Hopes Need Strength in Field

Headed by two intercollegiate track and field champions, Tony Geniawicz, shotputter, and John M. Donovan, hurdler, Dartmouth's track and field team next Saturday night in the Boston Garden will make a serious bid to win its first title in the indoor college meet since 1923. Coming to Boston without noteworthy strength in the mile and two-mile runs, but with fine sprinters and hurdlers and distribution in the field events, the Green probably will seriously challenge Yale and Cornell in what should be the closest team fight in years.

Dartmouth has excellent balance. A year ago, Coach Harry Hillman's sprinters carried off second, third, and fourth places in the dash and all three sprinters, John D. Johnson, Donovan, and Warren King will return this year, facing serious competition, however, from two sophomores, Nick Kerr of Yale and Jim Pender of Cornell. Donovan placed second to Milton Green in the high hurdles, but the intercollegiate high and low hurdle champion should come into his own this year and take the high hurdles at the Quadrangular meet from Capt. Bill Schmidt of Harvard and Bill Watson, a teammate.

A year ago Dartmouth won the one-mile relay and again this year has a formidable team. In fact, at the various club meets, Dartmouth and Cornell have shown the outstanding teams of the four rivals. The relay team will be anchored by John Hoffstetter who was out of the Quadrangular meet a year ago, but who ran second to Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse in the flashing 400-meter race in the outdoor intercollegiates.

Without question, the Green's success or failure in next Saturday's meet will rest on its field event performers, particularly its broad jumpers. Geniawicz, the intercollegiate indoor and outdoor shot titlist, will be favored in that event, and the Green has two good jumpers in Alfred E. Eldridge and James F. Cuffe, the latter tying for fourth in the high jump at the outdoor intercollegiates. Both men have cleared 6ft. 1in. and if they have a good night in the Garden may go a long way in clinching team honors for the Green.

Dartmouth has a probable high scorer in the pole vault in Ulysses S. Wharton, and Wayne K. Ballantyne may take a third or better in the hammer throw. The Green has a 22-foot broad jumper in King and a first or second place on his performance would come close to giving Dartmouth the meet.

All in all, Dartmouth will come to Boston with excellent team prospects and there is every likelihood that Coach Harry Hillman will have his athletes in top shape for the games.

College Notes

Harvard's fourth-place basketball team in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League will try and elevate itself into third place tonight when it plays the Columbia Lions at the Harvard Indoor Athletic Building. The game is scheduled to start at 8:45 o'clock, preceded by a game between the Crimson yearlings and the Tilton School quintet.

Two Harvard crews took to the Charles River yesterday for the first time this season. Coach Tom Bolles sent the boats on a four-mile jaunt. One of the boats had practically the same seating as the one that trimmed Yale last year. The other boat consisted of the outstanding freshman eight of last season.

Harvard's varsity and freshman polo teams will ride tonight at the Commonwealth Armory in matches scheduled against the White Mountain Polo Club and the Cossacks.

Boston University's hockey team meets West Point tonight in their annual ice contest. The Terriers left yesterday with a squad of 13 men which included Capt. Russ Lynch, Gerry Desrosiers, Albie Woodward, and Vito Neviackas.

Rhode Island State's basketball team measured Tufts last night at the Jumbo's gym, 59—32. Charlie Jaworski and John Messina led the Ram's attack. Jaworski scored 17 points to increase his season's total to 210.

Dartmouth's Athletic Council announced yesterday that the Dartmouth-Stanford home-and-home football series has been scheduled for the Green to play at Palo Alto, Calif., Nov. 26, 1938, while in 1939 Dartmouth will be host to Stanford on Dec. 2, probably in New York.

Utica Wins Munson Shield

MONTREAL, Feb. 20 (AP)—The Utica, N. Y., Curling club yesterday won the Munson shield for the third successive year from the Montreal Heather club, in an event held in conjunction with the international competition. Utica rinks skipped by A. N. Gleason and D. T. Burke, defeated Heather club rinks skipped by W. B. Hutchison and O. Mowatt, 10—7 and 13—10 respectively. The third match, between J. W. Calder's Utica rink and L. Cushing's entry from Heather, ended in a 12-all tie.

College Track Result

Conn. State 45, Mass State 36

College Squash Result

Dartmouth 3, Wesleyan 2.

Anne Page Meets Cecile M. Bowes In Squash Final

By George E. Timpson
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 20—The two Philadelphia girls who fought out the finals of the United States women's squash racquets championship last year will again be the final contestants this afternoon at the Junior League. Anne Page of Merion Cricket Club, defending champion, won her way to the finals yesterday by virtue of her powerful stroking over Mrs. Ary J. Lamme of the Apawamis Club, metropolitan champion, who is also a very hard hitter. The score was 18—17, 15—13, 15—9.

It was a constant succession of wallops, with service at a discount most of the way.

Cecile M. Bowes of Cynwyd Club, runner-up last year, attained the other place by defeating Mrs. William F. Howe Jr. of Harvard Club, Boston, the other seeded player, by a score of 11—15, 15—10, 16—18, 15—10, 15—11. This was a more varied game, with the Boston player excelling in placing her shots, especially soft angle and drop shots, while the greater activity of the young Philadelphian overbalanced this to a slight degree, though the result was in doubt right up to the end.

It was announced that Susan Noel, the British leader for the coming international match, had been compelled to give up her place, and would return to England early next week. Lady Katherine Cairns, who has just arrived, will complete the team, with the others moving up a place each, in all probability.

Robert Grant 3rd, Edwin M. Edwards, J. R. Leonard and William Ingersol, were the survivors of the second round in the United States singles racquets championship at Racquet & Tennis Club yesterday, as expected, and encountered each other in the championship court this afternoon. Grant, now a strong favorite for the title, scored over W. Palmer Dixon, former squash racquets champion, and the latter defaulted in the fourth game, after winning the first. The score was 15—17, 15—4, 15—5, 7—5.

Ingersol, his next opponent, had the hardest battle to come through, Reginald Fincke, putting up a fine battle in the first two games, only to be swamped in the last two by the power shots of the Philadelphian, by a score of 15—13, 15—18, 15—2, 15—5. Both Edwards and Leonard won in straight games, the former defeating Clarence C. Pell Jr., 15—11, 15—11, 15—5, while Leonard put out John Rolland of Montreal, 15—6, 15—10, 15—5.

Joseph J. Lordi of the New York Athletic Club scored a sensational upset when he defeated Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., fifth ranking player of the United States, in the final round of the annual invitation tournament of the Whitehall Club, in straight games, scored at 15—7, 15—10, 15—3. Ryan was runner-up last year, while Lordi was eliminated early.

In the other current squash tennis tournament, the United States veteran at the Yale Club, Thomas R. Coward, joined his other former national champions, Rowland B. Haines and Fillmore V. S. Hyde, without lifting a racquet, in the quarter final round, when George M. Rushmore, former Harvard Club star, defaulted to him. The remaining second round match went to the home club player, Walter D. Hoag, who defeated Otis C. Stanton, Harvard Club, 15—11, 16—17, 15—5. The quarterfinals will be played next Tuesday.

College Swimming Results

P. & M. 35, Pittsburgh 33.
Chicago 62, Purdue 32.
N. Y. U 38, C. C. N. Y. 31.
Princeton 49, Navy 36.
Rochester 55, Oberlin 29.

College Hockey Results

Brown 7, Boston C. 3.
Colgate 4, Middlebury 1.
Northeastern 11, Bowdoin 3.

College Gymnastic Result

Princeton 46, M. I. T. 8.

Seven Amateur Hockey Games Listed for Holiday Week End

Garden Lineups Tonight

Olympics		Windsor
Harris, lw	rw	Cuvilier
Spain, c	c	Spencer
Guibord, rw	lw	Shaw
Smith, ld	rd	Lake
Stubbs, rd	ld	Noseworthy
Moore, g	g	Gormley

Windsor Spares—Martin, Burns, Crowell, Jordan, Reading, Lynch, Harrington and Spicer.

Olympic Spares—Splaine, McDonnell, Allen, Dewey, Nelson, O'Neill and Lax.

While local amateur hockey fans will have an eye peeled toward Montreal this week end, where undefeated Harvard steps into two of its toughest International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League foes, there will be plenty of puck-chasing taking place right here on Hub ice.

Tonight the Boston Olympics tangle with the Windsor Nova Scotia Maple Leafs at the Boston Garden in their first of the two-game series. Their second game is scheduled for Monday night as part of a double-header at the Garden. Northeastern and Boston College will meet in a play-off game which will decide the championship of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League.

Array of Stars

Fans who plan to sit in on tonight's fray will see a real "down home" representative hockey team in the Windsor Leafs. In addition to bringing all of their own star players, the Leafs have included several standouts from other Nova Scotia teams. Among these are Wilf Reading, center, from Wolfville; Gerald Harrington, sterling right winger, also from Wolfville, and Maurice Lockhart, 17-year-old sensation of Maritime hockey, who hails from Port Williams. Young Lockhart won the White Trophy presented each year to the top scorer of the Provincial Hockey League.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah of the locals feels that his charges have reached their stride. His team has shown great improvement in their last two games and are set to shoot the works against the visitors. Jeremiah will stick to his regular lineup of Tom Moone in goal with Art Smith and Junie Stubbs on defense. Frank Spain will center Jack Harris and Paul Guibord on the wings.

On Sunday afternoon the N. E. A. A. U. has arranged an attractive program with two games scheduled. The Lewiston, Maine, Knights of Columbus hockey outfit meets Medford and the Hyde Park Red Wings encounter the Middlesex six.

Washington's birthday finds a full hockey program scheduled, with games starting at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and continuing through to midnight.

Busy Holiday

On the matinee program there will be a doubleheader between schoolboy teams. The first contest will be between the Interscholastic All-Stars and Montreal High School, while the second affair will take place between the Bay State League All-Stars and the undefeated Hebron Academy.

In the evening comes another doubleheader with the Olympics resuming their series with the Windsor Maple Leafs and the Husky-Eagle affair.

The Northeastern-Boston College contest will be the feature game of the evening because these two teams will be playing for the championship of the New England Intercollegiate Hockey League. As a result of their 11-3 victory over Bowdoin at the Arena last night Northeastern went into a first-place tie with the Eagles and the right to go into the play-off game.

During the early part of the season, before either team had really gained its skating legs, these teams played to a 1-to-1 tie. Monday night will see both sixes giving their all for a victory.

Johnny Bialek, Husky captain and star, will be the man that the Eagles will have to watch Monday night. To date the Northeastern speedster has scored 25 goals and has been credited with 15 assists to gain national ranking in the matter of point getting. He is well in front in New England college circles.

Junie Allen
Former Dartmouth Defenseman, Now With Boston Olympics

Husky Hoopsters Meet Fiery Rams

Y Line-ups Tonight

Northeastern		Rhode Island
Manuel, lf	rg	Wright
Bialkowski, rf	lg	McCarthy
Meehan, c	c	Jaworski
Rice, lg	rf	Tashjian
Connolly, rg	lf	Messina

Northeastern's varsity basketball team will close its home season tonight in Johnson Memorial Gymnasium against its arch rival, Rhode Island State. Preceding the varsity game, the Northeastern freshmen will seek their 12th-straight victory over the Ramlets.

Tonight's resumption of the battle between the McCoys and the Keaneys will mark the last time that the colorful coaches will face each other on opposite sides of a basketball court, so both will be eager to win. Northeastern never has been able to do much with Rhode Island, usually losing in the last few minutes of play, so McCoy would like to bow out with a win.

Rams Favored

Rhode Island will be a top-heavy favorite, just as Springfield was a fortnight ago. The Gymnasts came out second best, however, so the Huskies have hopes of contributing another real upset against the Rams.

The point-a-minute Rhode Island club packed the B. U. gym a short time ago and probably will attract the largest crowd of the season to Northeastern tonight. The presence of Jackie Messina, former Medford great, will be one of the magnets, but the general color of all Rhode Island teams will be the real lure.

Heading the Ram attack will be Chet Jaworski, sophomore sensation from Worcester. Eddie Tashjian and Messina also are within the first 10 scorers in New England circles, while guards Jim Wright and Fred McCarthy take care of the defensive details.

Freshmen After Twelfth

Capt. Merton Rice of the Huskies can be counted upon to hold one of the Ram scorers, but that leaves two still to be accounted for. If Frank Meehan and Manny Manuel come through as expected, the game should be close.

The freshman encounter is sure to be thrilling, for the Ram first-year men still are upset over their loss to Northeastern down at Kingston. In that game the Rams had an 11-0 lead, only to blow it in the final stages.

The Northeastern cubs will rely on Bob Gurney and Jimmy Hatch, the high-scoring forwards, to bring the twelfth straight victory. The freshman game will start at 7 and the varsity at 8:15.

Flying French Sextet Visits Garden Again

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Lineup at the Garden Tomorrow

Boston Bruins		Les Canadiens
Beattie, lw	rw	Gagnon
Weiland, c	c	Brown
Goldsworthy, rw	lw	Jolin
Portland, ld	rd	Buswell
Shields, rd	ld	Seibert
Thompson, g	g	Cude

Bruins' Alternates—Smith, Mollett, Coos, Schmidt, Dumart, Clapper, Sands, Cowley, Getliffe, Mantha. Les Canadiens Alternates—McKenzie, Lorrain, Miller, Haynes, McGill, Lepine, Desilets, Blake.

Bruins continue their merry race with New York Rangers for second place in the division standing tomorrow night when they tackle the Canadiens at the Boston Garden. Due to the recent four-straight triumphs of the locals and the increased interest in Canadiens this year, a probable sell-out is predicted.

Canadiens and Bruins have met five times this season and the Montreal Frenchmen have taken the odd game, having triumphed three times. One good point in favor of the Bruins is that while the invaders tomorrow night are highly regarded over the circuit as prolific scorers, the Bruins have out-scored them in games between the two. The results have been Canadiens, 2-0, 4-3, and 1-0, and Boston, 2-1 and 6-2.

The visitors have done pretty well since losing the real power on attack, Howie Morenz. When last here they beat the locals 1-0 and without the services of the veterans Pit Lepine, Howie Morenz and Walter Buswell. Tomorrow night both Buswell and Lepine will be on hand, and Manager Cecil Hart is confident his team will win.

Bruins arrived back in town last night and Art Ross was elated with the improved showing of every man on the team. He would not go so far as to predict much in regard to the future, but did point out that, despite the loss of Eddie Shore, this Bruin team has been a good club all along.

With a capacity attendance expected, the colorful Canadiens on hand, and the Bruins over the complex of losing home games, a great contest seems to be in store for local fans. Ross made no statement regarding Sylvio Mantha, new defenseman, and the chances are he will not play in the game tomorrow night. Mantha will condition himself in the meantime and may prove a valuable cog in the wheel when the playoffs roll around.

A battle of goal tenders is assured when Wilf Cude, Canadien netminder, and Tiny Thompson take opposite sides. Cude is being given higher rating than Thompson this season, but there are reasons which do not necessarily pertain to their respective abilities. Last year Thompson won the Vezina trophy with Babe Seibert and Eddie Shore for defensemen. This season he has neither one and Cude has Seibert.

Texas Mentor's Salary High

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 20 (AP)—Sen. L. J. Sulak introduced a resolution in the Legislature yesterday requesting University of Texas regents to rescind a contract with Dana X. Bible, employed recently as head coach for 10 years at a reported salary of $15,000 annually. The resolution further requested the regents to employ a football coach and athletic director at a salary "commensurate" with other salaries paid at the university. It said Bible's reported salary was "nearly twice that paid the president of the university."

Ames and Robins Save Marylebone C. C. Team

MELBOURNE, Feb. 20 (Canadian Press)—Leslie Ames and R. W. V. Robins came to the rescue of the Marylebone Cricket Club touring team yesterday in its second match against Victoria. At the close of the first day's play the M. C. C. had scored 169 runs for 8 wickets, the English pair preventing a collapse by putting on 56 for the seventh wicket.

Overnight rain delayed the start and then 6 wickets fell for 66 runs when Ames and Robins became associated.

Dietz Succeeds Munn

READING, Penna., Feb. 20 (AP)—William H. "Lone Star" Dietz, freshmen football coach at Temple University, was named head football coach at Albright College today, succeeding Clarence Munn, who resigned recently to become line coach at Syracuse.

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Business and Industry

All Branches of Retail Trade Surge Upward During Past Week

Commerce and Finance

Briton Says U.S. Need Not Worry About 'Hot Money'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — The United States has nothing to worry about in connection with "hot money," or funds that are flowing here from Europe for investment purposes, declared Sir Charles Morgan-Webb, British economist before students of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at the University of Pennsylvania.

Sir Charles said, in amplifying his statement, that "we in England, too, have a 'hot money' problem created by the French putting their savings into sterling notes."

"The flow of capital here," he added, "from abroad, particularly England, means that people feel that the United States is a safe place in which to invest their funds."

Sir Charles said the placing of a tax on the investment of foreign funds in this country would, if the tax was very extensive, result in withdrawals of funds from investment.

England, he continued, probably never would return to a gold standard. British bankers, he said, desired a return to the gold standard, but the industrial and commercial interests were opposed to it.

Activities of the exchange equalization fund in England were praised by Sir Charles who pointed out that its operations were conducted in secret and were returning large profits. He said that a large part of the profits, in the form of gold, had been given to the Bank of England, thus enabling the bank to hold its discount rate at a low figure.

"A 4½ per cent interest rate on mortgages," Sir Charles said in reply to a question, "has been the cause of great housing activity in England, thus contributing in a large measure in the successful fight against the depression. Annually there are being built 250,000 houses by owner purchasers and 50,000 in subsidized slum clearance projects.

"This low interest rate has brought about a reduction in unemployment, increased the activities of a number of manufacturing plants and produced a sharp upward surge in purchasing power."

The British Government is interested in keeping rates as low as possible, Sir Charles said, thereby forcing money into industrial enterprises where a high rate of return was possible.

Great Lakes Dredge & Dock

NEW YORK (AP) — Great Lakes Dredge & Dock Co., Chicago, reported for the year ended Dec. 31, 1936, net income of $622,476 equal to $1.12 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,796,209, or $3.25 a share in 1935.

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Carriers Hopeful for Passage Of Pettengill Bill on Rates

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Railroad interests here are optimistic about prospects for the Pettengill bill, now subject to hearings in Congress before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The bill would in effect eliminate the so-called "long-and-short-haul clause" or Section 4 of the Interstate Commerce Act, inserted in 1910, which prevents the roads from making competitive through rates smaller than the sum of the intermediate rates.

Pressure from the railroads for the repeal of this section has increased sharply in recent years as a result of the growth of water and highway competition, in meeting which, the roads say, they are severely handicapped by Section 4. The bill to repeal this clause, after lengthy discussion last spring in the Interstate Commerce Committee, was passed by the House by 215 to 41.

When the bill for repeal went to the Senate Commerce Committee it met the strenuous opposition of the chairman of that commission, Senator Wheeler of Montana, who feels that his and other mountain states would suffer if the railroads were allowed to make lower rates from Seattle and other Pacific coast ports to New York than from mountain ports to here.

Passage Is Expected

Representative Pettengill has again presented the bill this year, and hearings in the House committee are being rushed through, since the arguments have all been threshed over in the two hearings last year and the lineup for and against the bill is familiar to every one involved. Arguments for and against the bill have been briefed and the railroads' rebuttal will be made presently. Despite the fact that a House bloc of 30 members is reported to have formed against the bill, it is expected to go through both House and Senate.

As the law now stands, the roads are about to obtain "fourth section relief," i. e., the privilege of making long-haul rates less than the intermediate rates, but only with permission from the Interstate Commerce Commission. The roads claim they need this privilege to compete particularly with the steamship companies carrying between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, with the river barge lines, and with the long-distance highway truckers. They complain that the commission's O. K. is both unpredictable and delayed, so that if they get relief it is too late by many months.

The Pettengill bill would permit them to inaugurate such competitive long-distance rates without delay and without official approval. These rates would stand unless a protest was made to the commission, which thereafter should decide whether such rates were unfair, unjust, etc.

Opposition Arguments

Naturally, therefore, the steamship companies, the highway truckmen's associations and the barge lines are opposed to the pending bill. In addition, certain shippers' and political interests in the interior, particularly in the mountains, oppose it on the ground that it would give the Pacific coast shippers an advantage over them in addition to the advantage already enjoyed through the availability of steamship services (it seems generally accepted that for rate-making purposes one mile of railroad is equal to about three miles of ocean route). They also fear that if the railroads are enabled to make low rates on through hauls, to meet steamship and other competition, they will try to recoup themselves by higher rates from and to interior points which are not favored with ship traffic.

The railroads, however, reply to this with the equally plausible argument that if, by abolition of the long-and-short haul clause, they are enabled to wrest business from ocean carriers, they will by increasing their revenues be in a better position to lower rates for interior points even where not forced to do so by competing services. The mountain people are unconvinced by this argument, apparently feeling that the "by-product" argument can be given, and often gets, such a wide application that a saturation point must be reached somewhere at which the supposedly by-product traffic requires a commensurately larger investment. They also seem to feel that the by-product gains are likely to be drained off into a good many over-due interest and dividend payments before the residue trickles their way in the form of lower rates or better service. Moreover, the railroads cannot make this argument too strong for fear the steamship companies will take it too much to heart and use it in the traditional running rivalry between them and the railroads before Congress and the bar of the I. C. C.

Rail Labor Favors Bill

Rail labor, with its large political power, has sided with the railroads in favor of the Pettengill bill, and an attempt has been made to show that the mountain states would benefit by the employment and the expenditures made in mountain territory by coast-to-coast traffic running through. The other side of this argument, however, is the objection of representatives from some of the port cities where the steamship companies pay off their employees and spend their money, as well as the assertion of the highway trucking companies that they too employ a large amount of labor.

A few years ago in a Congressional hearing on a bill to prohibit the I. C. C. from granting fourth-section relief to enable the roads to meet Panama Canal competition, a shipper's representative pointed out that Congress would contradict itself if it continued to subsidize American shipping but permitted the railroads to drive American shipping out of business with lower port-to-port rates. Railroad men turned the argument round and said it was unfair for them to be handicapped in competing with subsidized shipping.

Critics continue to point out the paradox still involved in present railroad rate regulation, under which the roads are regulated as monopolies, yet required or permitted in many instances to compete with each other.

A majority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, including former Rail Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman, are opposed to the pending bill, principally, it appears, on the ground that it will reduce their control over railroad rates, which will be less direct and easy to exercise. In this respect, if the bill passes, it will probably be the first important piece of American economic legislation in recent years to relax control over any aspect of business. The whole tide is the other way, toward tightening control as the solution for practically all economic problems.

Cotton Spinning In January Hits 137 P. C. Stride

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Census Bureau reported today the cotton spinning industry operated during January at 137.7 per cent of capacity, compared with 134.5 per cent during December last and 103.8 per cent during January last year.

This was a new all-time record for activity during January. The previous record was 134.5 per cent of capacity in December, 1936. A record also was set in November when mills were at 129.9 of capacity. A 128.9 per cent record had stood up since June, 1933.

Spinning spindles in place Jan. 31 totaled 27,288,050, of which 24,364,802 were active at some time during the month, compared with 27,700,194 and 24,090,204 for December last, and 29,253,444 and 23,391,370 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January totaled 8,586,858,938, or an average of 315 hours per spindle in place, compared with 8,679,119,464 and 313 for December last, and 6,803,980,354 and 233 for January last year.

Spinning spindles in place Jan. 31 in cotton-growing states totaled 18,980,790, of which 17,662,922 were active at some time during the month, compared with 19,019,960 and 17,549,224 for December last, and 19,232,864 and 17,209,878 for January last year.

Active spindle hours for January and the average per spindle in place, by states, follow:

Alabama, 667,559,505 and 354; Georgia, 1,178,088,376 and 356; Mississippi, 67,325,280 and 327; North Carolina, 1,966,303,175 and 324; South Carolina, 2,146,264,354 and 377; Tennessee, 226,203,902 and 353; Texas, 82,293,585 and 322; Virginia, 182,801,545 and 280.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

I have a vivid recollection of the Contempt for the Banker which filled America during the years of the pit of depression. It was the bankers who were blamed for the depression, both on their merits and as vicarious whipping boys for the gambling public. The bankers encouraged speculation to grow until the markets boiled over and drowned the great American prosperity. Or at least so ran the popular condemnation, suitably developed in apocryphal stories; no banker might show his face in public, unless it were red. Despite the bitterness of the criticism, it seemed to be concluded in subsequent discussion that bankers could not be expected to discriminate between the purposes to which credit might be put; they could not isolate the stock markets, concentrate on genuine banking, which was taken to mean commercial banking. The wrath of the new deal bore down upon the stock markets themselves in the form a Securities and Exchange Commission which was to curb the budding speculator.

Risk of Speculation

Yet in January, 1937, Mr. Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland Bank, largest in England and in the world, could say the following in his annual speech to the shareholders:

"Consider, first, the risk of excessive speculation. I do not wish to be dogmatic on the subject, but it seems to me that the remedy lies with the banks. They have the power, acting together on an agreed basis, to place a curb upon speculation by directly restricting the quantity of credit used for that purpose. Genuine business would not be affected; there would still be cheap money and abundance of credit for legitimate trade, but there would be no easy money for the mere speculator. I repeat, there are no sufficient indications at present of dangerous speculation, but should this appear a powerful remedy could be provided by the concerted and direct action of the banks without recourse to high rates and indiscriminate restriction of credit. The country ought not to be required to submit to general stagnation as a cure for the activity of speculators."

This confidence in the ability of the banks in England to do what it was thought impossible for them to do in America seems to be fairly generally shared among economic writers here, although some disagree, mainly on the ground that no matter what precautions a bank may take to maintain the quality of its advances from a banker's standards of liquidity, the determined speculator will find a way to divert funds to his purposes.

Loans Below Normal

Mr. McKenna found encouragement for his argument in the fact that Stock Exchange Loans made by his bank are still well below the normal, which he took to be about 2½ per cent of the bank's total deposits. The percentage of stock exchange loans for his bank was 4 per cent of deposits in 1928, barely 1 per cent in the period of greatest depression.

But of other advances a large proportion are of a nature which, in the view of his critics, may be diverted to speculation. Mr. Fisher, of Barclay's Bank reported that at the end of November, 1936, only 32.7 per cent of his bank's total loans were to productive industry.

Professional and private persons took 35.7 per cent. Of the latter 10.1 per cent were for purchases of land or houses, 5.6 per cent for investment in securities, the remainder in loans for various purposes to architects, business men, doctors, lawyers and so on. The total of the professional and private loans for Barclay's alone amounted to £58,663,000; enough might spill over into the stock market to make a pretty splash.

Politicians in Control

Despite such argument, majority opinion seems to favor Mr. McKenna. And indeed what Mr. McKenna doesn't know about mere speculation is hardly worth knowing; who should know better than he whether banks can effectively strangle the supply of credit to the speculators. But agreement with his argument is based not only on respect for his personal qualifications. Nor is it to be taken as a tribute to the skill and integrity of the banks with a rebuke to those who would develop government control of stock market activity.

It is mainly a tribute to the growing co-ordination of our banking system as an increasingly flexible instrument under the control not of the financial oligarchs of the Bank of England, but of the Chancellor of the Exchequer assisted by the civil servants of the Treasury Department. It is the politicians who control the monetary system of England, not the master bankers, those "masked men with beards, muttering financial mumbo-jumbo." While public opinion in America has been fighting pitched battles over political encroachment on the Federal Reserve system, we in England have been quietly establishing a much more effective, but less obvious, political control.

Such a development was inevitable. Our return to the gold standard in 1925 was decided upon as much from political reasons, and under pressure from the Dominions, as from respect for the old and familiar rules of the city. It has been said that when we left the gold standard in 1931 the Governor of the Bank of England was sailing the Atlantic in blissful ignorance. And certainly last year the Governor assured the Chancellor of the Exchequer at a public dinner that the banks would be delighted to assist in carrying out Government desires, if only the Chancellor would tell them what those desires were.

Away from Automatic Control

In place of the almost uncountable thousands of banks in America we have a few large banks whose branches cover the whole country. The total number of our banks is less than the number which close their doors in America in a prosperous year. Our joint-stocks banks inevitably operate in harmony of principle, for all their keen competition; their general behavior is regulated by the Bank of England, and their specific actions may be quietly guided by government advice.

The Bank of England is the servant of the Treasury. The external relations of our economic system are regulated by the government either by persuasion, as for the direction and amount of foreign loans, or by direct action, as through the Exchange Equalization Account. If the Stock Exchange is left to regulate itself without political supervision by an Exchange Commission it is not for want of belief in the propriety of such control. It was the Stock Exchange Committee itself which passed the buck for control of the Fixed Trust movement to the government.

In several directions we are moving away from automatic controls, toward specific action. The automatic gold standard is replaced by a managed currency, a variable fiduciary issue, which is a variable reserve ratio, and an Exchange Equalization account. A majority of our bank chairmen declare themselves against an increase in interest rates; but if interest rate is not to be used as a blanket check or encouragement for too exuberant or too depressed conditions, we shall have to develop more direct and specific controls. In each case the discarding of the old technique is followed by the assumption of government responsibility for operation of the new.

If Mr. McKenna is right, and speculation can be controlled by the banks they will have to discriminate between loans not on banking grounds but for reasons of general policy. And the determination of that policy will inevitably become the function of the government, for only a politically responsible government can assume such a duty.

Auto Output Has Substantial Gain

By the Associated Press

Detroit

Cram's Reports, Inc., estimated this week's automobile production at 95,698 units, compared with 72,492 last week and 69,813 in the corresponding week of 1936.

Ward's Reports placed this week's assemblies at 88,740 cars and trucks, compared with 74,145 last week and 66,547 in the same week last year. Both surveys attributed the increase to the resumption of General Motors production activity.

Government Charges Ethyl Gasoline Corp. With Fixing Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government filed an injunction suit against the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, alleging the firm and two of its officials had attempted to fix gasoline prices in violation of the federal anti-trust laws.

The injunction request, filed in Federal District Court at New York City, was to stop the Ethyl corporation's present system of licensing gasoline jobbers.

Acting Attorney General Stanley Reed made the request.

His petition contended the gasoline company, Erle C. Webb, president, and J. C. Taylor, vice-president in charge of sales, were guilty of "a misuse of patents to bring about stabilization of retail gasoline prices throughout the United States."

The action, department officials said, was taken at the request of independent jobbers, who complained they were prevented from handling the corporation's products.

The petition alleged that the corporation claimed to possess exclusive rights to the sale of tetraethyl lead and to its use in gasoline. (Tetraethyl lead is a substance which is mixed in minute quantities with gasoline for the purpose of increasing the fuel's efficiency.)

The petition charged the corporation was selling its products to approximately 123 gasoline refiners and was licensing the refiners to sell gasoline treated with the substance through their own outlets as well as to jobbers. It further charged that the company was placing "an illegal restriction" on refiners by permitting sale of treated gasoline only to jobbers approved and licensed by the gasoline company.

Niagara Hudson Asks Authority To Unite 14 Companies

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Fourteen operating companies of the Niagara Hudson system serving central, northern and eastern New York State filed with the public Service commission today a petition for consolidation in an additional step toward the further simplification of the system.

The proposed consolidation would eliminate the fourteen companies and reduce to twenty-two the number of system companies as compared with the 68 existing shortly after the formation of Niagara Hudson Power Corp. in 1929.

Trade in Securities Up in Canada in '36

OTTAWA (C. P.) — Canada's trade in international securities jumped upward in 1936, in comparison with the previous year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Total trade was worth $831,390,797 compared with $552,593,588 in 1935. Sales of securities amounted to $419,632,808 against $301,829,902, and purchases totaled $411,757,989 compared with $250,763,686.

The United States was Canada's largest trader, sales to that country amounting to $335,238,923 and purchases totaled $343,657,546, while Great Britain was next with sales of $71,788,317 and purchases $59,695,125.

Your Income Tax

This is the twenty-third of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deduction for Contributions

Charitable contributions and gifts made by an individual are deductible within limitations provided by the revenue act. The organization to which the gift is made must meet several tests. The corporation, trust, community chest, fund or foundation must be operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals; and if a substantial part of its activities is carrying on propaganda or otherwise attempting to influence legislation, it fails to pass the tests. No part of the organization's income may inure to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Contributions made to a missionary fund, church building fund and for the benefit of other activities of the church are deductible. Pew rents, assessments and dues paid to churches are regarded as contributions. Gifts to a corporation or association organized or devoted to the advancement of learning are deductible.

Gifts to an individual are not deductible, but if made to a charitable organization, as defined by the revenue act, may be deducted even though the organization distributes funds among the individual beneficiaries.

Contributions made to the United States, any State or Territory or political subdivision thereof, such as a city or town, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes, are deductible; for example, a gift of real estate to a city to be used perpetually as a public park is deductible. Also allowable are contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation, to posts or organizations of war veterans and their auxiliaries in the United States, and to lodges, if used for religious, scientific, educational, literary, or charitable purposes.

In general, the deduction is limited to 15 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Corporate contributions are deductible when made to or for the use of a domestic corporation, domestic trust, or domestic community chest, fund, or foundation which meets the same tests as those made for recipients of individual contributions, but in the case of contributions or gifts to a trust, chest, fund, or foundation, only if the contributions or gifts are to be used within the United States. Deduction of corporate contributions is limited to 5 per cent of the net income, exclusive of the contributions.

Ed. Note: In connection with the fourteenth article on Federal income tax information, which appeared February 10, it may be noted that, as with physicians, Christian Science practitioners may deduct from their income their professional expenses. Detailed information on what these expenses may include is contained in the article referred to.

Retail Business Up 12 to 20 P. C. Above 1936 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Evidences of the surge in shoppers' activities during the pre-Easter season were present in the retail trade during the past week, according to the Dun & Bradstreet report.

Transient influences, continues the report, of a restrictive nature moved farther into the background as nearly all branches of the trade adopted a more determined progressive advance.

Al Lines More Active

"Demand," says the report, "spread to practically all lines in its inclusiveness, as postponed winter needs were covered and weather favored the movement of early spring apparel.

"February promotions of furniture, household goods, floor-coverings, and dinnerware contributed an important part to the upturn, with cotton, silk, and rayon in surrealist prints outstanding in dress fabric sales. Women's suits in all price ranges moved into the foreground, followed by shoes, millinery, and dress accessories. In jewelry, silverware, radios, and men's furnishings, interest continued to broaden.

"Dust storms curtailed sales in some districts and others were hampered by snow-clogged highways," continues the survey, "but, in spite of these, all of the reports listed gains for the week, averaging from 6 to 10 per cent. As a result, the estimated volume of retail distribution for the country, as a whole, ranged from 12 to 20 per cent larger than for the comparative week in 1936.

"Further increases in purchasing power in the New England States sent retail sales 15 to 20 per cent over last year's. Helped by the rising demand for spring merchandise and well-patronized promotions, the volume for the East was up 14 to 25 per cent from 1936.

"With confidence restored at most of the industrial centers, deferred buying accounted for much of the rise in retail sales in the Middle West to 15 to 22 per cent from the 1936 total. In spite of storms and snowbound avenues, the gain for the Northwest was widened to 16 to 20 per cent.

"As threats of flood conditions passed, the advantage for the South was increased to 18 to 22 per cent over last year's," says the report. "Duststorms failed to halt the uptrend in the Southwest which was extended to 10 to 18 per cent. Full resumption of ocean transportation brought renewed activity to the Pacific Coast, sales advancing 12 to 18 per cent from 1936.

Wholesale Buying Strong

"Buying in wholesale markets, spurred by unexpected incentives, kept the volume close to that of the week previous, despite the passing of the initial spring peak. With floods and the major strikes out of the way, buyers from the affected districts arrived at the leading centers in such large numbers that activity gives promise of holding a high rate right up to Easter.

"Many of the stores in the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys must be restocked entirely, while others will require the replacement of complete assortments of some lines. With this renewed interest in staples, volume of orders placed thus far this spring has been estimated at 25 to 35 per cent larger than for the 1936 period," concludes the report.

Engineering Awards Up Sharply in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Engineering construction awards for the week totaled $42,558,000 made up of $17,860,000 private, $24,698,000 public, $6,842,000 federal and $17,856,000 state and municipal, according to the Engineering News-Record.

The total a week ago was $33,010,000, consisting of $12,091,000 private, $20,919,000 public, $1,414,000 federal and $19,505,000 state and municipal and total of $48,058,000, of which private is $13,667,000; public $34,391,000; federal $857,000, and state and municipal $33,534,000, in like 1936 period.

Wheat Prices Off From Week's Highs on Heavy Profit Taking

Weekly Grain Review
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The wheat market reacted quite sharply on heavy profit-taking after making a new high for the season last Saturday, when the May touched $1.38½ on reports that Germany had bought close to 4,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Later in the week bullish crop news from the southwest, where dust storms were of almost daily occurrence caused a tightening of the deferred months, while May was under pressure. At the end of the week May was again the strongest future.

Crop news has become a factor in the market much earlier than is usual. The west end of the belt undoubtedly is extremely dry as shown by dust storms at this time, but the majority of traders feel it is too early to get excited, as general precipitation would cause a quick change in the picture. The Oklahoma state expert said that there already had been some actual damage, but it is not believed that any appreciable acreage is yet in danger.

Both the southwest and the spring wheat areas will need more than the usual amount of rain, however, to replenish deficient subsoil moisture reserves.

Argentine Sales Heavy

Huge shipments of Argentine wheat, while probably for the most part already sold, nevertheless tend to keep foreign markets under pressure. German buying has put a bullish complexion on the foreign situation, but English buyers continue of the belief that ample supplies will be available the next few weeks.

Italian buying early in the season and later the heavy German purchases of Plate wheat, have left United Kingdom importers with their needs uncovered. English buyers may have to turn to the higher priced Canadian wheat.

The big crop in Argentina this year was in the northern sections where it has been rushed to the seaboard in response to the demand for prompt shipment grain. Later on when shipments will depend on the wheat from other sections more normal clearances are expected.

Argentine clearances the past week were 7,882,000 bushels, and so far about one third of the surplus has left the country. Australian exports are not so heavy, 2,397,000 bushels for the week, as the Argentine prices are the cheapest in the world. The Argentines are following their usual custom of selling their products as fast as they can.

Canadian Exports Light

Canadian export sales have been light, although there have been some sales of wheat afloat at cheaper prices than it would cost to replace. Canadian marketings are light and visible stocks decreased 2,779,000 bushels. The domestic visible decreased 2,018,000 bushels.

Mills have been more active in buying cash wheat at Chicago, recent sales having been the largest in some time. Primary receipts increased quite sharply, as there has been the usual selling in the southwest prior to March 1. Cash premiums hold strong.

Corn and oats worked regularly downward after a firm tone late last week, and rallies from the low points have not been at all impressive. However there appears to be little change in the strong cash trade features, and country sales of both grains have been small.

The fear of Argentine corn competition has put a brake on buying of corn. On the other hand the Government's livestock report showed nearly as many hogs and cattle as a year ago. It was expected there would be a 10 per cent decrease compared to last year. This would indicate as much feed required as last year, while supplies of all grains are much below normal.

Visible stocks showed a heavy disappearance of all grains, this being made up to some extent in corn by the importations of grain from the Plate. Volume of trade has not been heavy in any pit.

Diesel Engine Sales Reach Record High At 1936 Year-End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The sales volume of Diesel engines reached record high levels at the 1936 year-end, exceeding all expectations, according to Poor's Industry and Investment.

It is now believed, says the report, that the long-awaited up-surge in buying has gained sufficient momentum to assure continuance well into 1937.

"Measured in terms of horsepower, the 1936 sales volume of Diesel engines exceeded by 50 per cent the previous record established in 1935," the survey states. "Tractors continued to supply the major demand for this increasingly popular type of power, absorbing 45 per cent of the 1936 output. Of the remainder, 20 per cent went into stationary engines, while 10 per cent was employed in truck and marine installations. In addition, the use of Diesel power by railroads recorded a moderate expansion.

"Caterpillar Tractor, the one manufacturer to turn out Diesels on a mass production basis, again led in annual volume, and crossed the 21,000-unit mark late in the autumn. Likewise, other Diesel builders, including Fairbanks Morse, Ingersoll-Rand, Hercules Motors, and Cooper-Bessemer, are in line for a share of the profits arising from the steadily increasing demand."

January Shoe Production Estimated Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—January shoe production slightly exceeded the figure for the corresponding month of 1936, authorities in the local market estimate. Output for last month was put at about 33,000,000 pairs, as against an actual figure of 34,420,000 pairs for the corresponding period last year.

The slight rise, however, was attributed to the early Easter this year and expectations were that output during this month would also run somewhat ahead of February, 1936.

Baltimore & Ohio Reports 85c Share Net for 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, surplus after charges of $4,538,975, equal, after annual dividend requirements on 588,632 shares of 4 per cent non-cumulative preferred, to 85 cents a share on the 2,562,953 shares of $100 par common, against net loss of $3,180,909 in 1935.

December surplus was $2,400,902, against a deficit of $149,979 in December, 1935.

Atlantic Coast Line R. R. Earns $2.31 Share in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Atlantic Coast Line Railroad reports for 1936 surplus after charges of $1,915,155, equal after dividends on the 5 per cent preferred to $2.31 a share on the 823,427 shares of common, against net loss of $2,529,456 in 1935.

December deficit was $93,183, against $561,481 in December, 1935.

Material Increase In Price of Shoes Expected in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Summer and fall prices of shoes will show an increase of from 50 cents to $1 a pair over the present prices, according to the prediction made at the annual convention here of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada and the National Shoe Retailers' Association by Alfred Marois, president of the first named organization. Manufacturers and retailers were present from all parts of Ontario and Quebec, and from the United States.

The present price of hides, the president explained, represented an increase of about 200 per cent over the 1932 price level, leather prices have increased up to 75 per cent, but the price of shoes has been increased only 10 per cent as a result.

He contended that manufacturers are selling shoes at prices not sufficient to pay the replacement cost of materials and the wages of labor required to make them. Wages in the shoe industry are low in comparison with those in some other trades, and upward revision will be necessary, which will also entail higher costs.

Increased wages in this industry were mentioned as a necessity by Wilfrid Gagnon, past president of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association.

Hide prices will continue to rise in price because in three months the world's surplus will be exhausted, declared Elmer Davis, past president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Business Failures Fewer

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures numbered 172 in the week ended Feb. 11, compared with 184 in the preceding week and 194 in the corresponding week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG PROFITS—Men, women, item modernizes pants hanging; garden and lawn specialties. DIAMOND PRODUCTS CO., 4188 Union Pacific Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.

Extra money selling outstanding 14 folder $1. Every Day greeting card assortment. Up to 100% profit. 6 other year-round sellers. Samples on approval. Doehla Co. Dept. S G-3. Fitchburg, Mass.

MOVING AND STORAGE

KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSES — Storage and removal of Household Goods. SHIPMENTS to, from Florida, Pacific Coast points and Europe. 465 West 150th St. New York City.

MULTIGRAPHING

MULTIGRAPHING
Prompt attention to mail orders.
L. A. Letter Shop, 619 Lebanon Street
Los Angeles, Calif. VAndike 1359

REAL ESTATE

PASADENA—English type house for sale at sacrifice; nine comfortable rooms, two baths, and sleeping porch, sun room, breakfast porch facing garden, small orchard, garage, lot 95x300. 67 Orange Grove Avenue; $12,500. MRS. D. C. SMITH
487 West California St., Pasadena, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

CORAL GABLES, (Miami), FLA.—Desirable corner room, bath adjoining; private family; residential section; breakfast if desired. 1200 La Mancha Ave., Coral Gables, Fla.

SALESMEN WANTED

SUBSCRIPTION man on trade papers; liberal commission; protected territory; send details experience. PUBLISHERS' CLEARING HOUSE, 9 E. 40th, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

A MAN of mature years, excellent references, banks, business houses, large State-wide acquaintance; long experience, sales, distribution, automobiles, etc., also experience, advertising and publishing; desires to represent reliable, high grade company this territory. EARL S. VOORHIS, 427 N.W. 26 St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED university woman, unencumbered, teaching and business secretarial experience, desires position traveling companion, companion-secretary or housekeeper in Christian Science home. Write B-3, Suite 2906, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

TAILORS

YOU have beaten the Chinese at copying, writes a customer. Send your favourite suit or sports jacket and we will copy it exactly in any of our John Peel Tweeds. Prices—suit $7/6, jackets $7/6. Particulars and patterns post free. REDMAYNES 12 Wigton, Cumberland, England.

WANTED TO BUY

MASONIC ring, 32 degree, with diamond or loose white stone ¾ to 1½ karat for ring; must be bargain. Address P. O. Box 116, Oakland, California.

SEE PAGE 16

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	2,725,330
1937 vol. to date	98,993,066
1936 vol. to date	117,871,055

Steel and Mining Stocks Rise In Irregular Market

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Stock market buyers raised their bids for selected steels and mines today while cashing in on many other issues lately in the climbing class.

Activity was pronounced in the first hour, with an assortment of favorites getting up fractions to 2 points to new peaks for the recovery.

Selling later developed, however, and at the close the list was uneven. Transfers were around 1,500,000 shares.

Steels Again Lead

Of prime interest to market followers were advices from Washington that the President was considering outlawing excessively low wages and long hours through revision of the fair trade practice and anti-trust laws.

Conspicuous forward share leaners were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Crucible Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Anaconda, Howe Sound, Bridgeport Brass, American Metal, American Smelting, International Nickel, American Zinc, Cerro de Pasco, Southern Pacific and Barber Co.

Crown Cork dropped about 3 points at the worst as more competition in the container division was visualized. Others inclined to non-resistance were Westinghouse, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Woolworth, Goodyear, Goodrich, General Electric, American Telephone, Western Union, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio and Illinois Central.

Traders, although noting strength of issues which are expected to enjoy large profits on international rearmament programs, also expressed the opinion the long-term outlook in this direction may not be so clear because of the inevitably higher taxes involved in huge expenditures for war materials.

Lifting of the domestic copper price to 15 cents a pound, a new top since 1930, was thought by some to have been discounted to a certain extent by the brisk upsurge of many red metal shares.

Many Bonds Rise

Further good support for the general run of low yield bonds today was seen as a manifestation of some reaccumulation in response to predictions of continued low rates for long-term funds by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of Federal Reserve Board.

U. S. Governments recorded several gains running from 1-32 to 3-32 of a point, and various corporate issues of investment rating were in demand at fractionally higher levels.

A few medium priced rails edged a little high, rounding out a week of almost steady advance. The volatile industrial convertibles were mixed, with Studebaker 6s sharply lower.

On the improved side were Erie 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, International Paper 5s, McKesson & Robbins 5½s, Bethlehem Steel 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s, Pacific Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s, Pure Oil 4¼s, and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

Bonds of Santa Fe, Illinois Central, International Hydro Electric, Frisco, Southern Railway and U. S. Rubber were offered a trifle lower.

Trading in foreign loans was at low ebb with prices showing little change.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20 (AP)—Buying activities again were brisk in mining, industrial and utility sections of the curb market today.

Gainers of a point of more included Aluminum Company of America, New Jersey Zinc, Rice-Stix Dry Goods, Babcock & Wilcox, Bunker Hill & Sullivan and Colt's Fire Arms.

Fractional improvement appeared in American Gas & Electric International Petroleum, Newmont, St. Regis Paper, Sherwin Williams, and Wayne Pump.

Scattered losses in the general list touched Gulf Oil and Electric Bond & Share.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra or Regular	Rate	Period	Payable	Holders of Record
Bristol Brass Corp		25c		Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Budd Wheel Co	7% pf	25c		Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Carpenter Steel Co	Stock	20%		Jan. 21	Jan. 21
	Accumulated				
Aero Sup Mfg. A		75c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Crane Co pf		$3		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
	Initial				
Rockwood & Co pf	5%	$1.25	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
	Resumed				
Hamilton Watch		25c		Mar. 15	Mar. 5
	Final				
Dutch Ford		10%			
	Increased				
North Amer Co		30c		Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Quaker Oats		$1.25	Q	Mar. 25	Mar. 2
Climax Molybd		30c		Mar. 31	Mar. 12
Mesta Machine		$1		Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Niles-Bement-P		50c		Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Am Felt Co 6% pf		$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Am Sumatra Tob		25c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Bayuk Cigars		18¾c	Q	Mar. 20	Mar. 5
Briggs & Stratton		75c	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 5
Bristol Brass Corp		50c	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Budd Wheel Co pf pf	5%	$7	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 17
Chicago Ven Blind		15c	M	Feb. 27	Feb. 15
Cluett-Peody pf		$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Comwith Util Corp					
7% pf A		$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6% pf B		$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do 6½% pf C		$1.62½	Q	June 1	May 15
Corrug Paper Box					
7% pf		$1.75	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Crane Co pf		$1.75		Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Devon Oil ($10)		25c	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 27
Duro Test Corp		10c		Mar. 15	Mar. 10
Emsco Der & Eq		25c		Feb. 25	Feb. 11
Finan Co of Am (Balt) 7% pf		43¾c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Do pf, A		87½c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 20
Da Pwr $6 pf		$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Do $5 pf		$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Hathaway Mfg		$2	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Mabbett (G) & Sons					
7% 1st pf		$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Do 7% 2d pf		$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Maniaschewitz (B)					
7% pf		$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Master Elec Co		25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Meyer-Blanke		35c		Mar. 12	Feb. 27
No American pf		75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Teck-H Gld M, Ltd		10c		Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Wieboldt Stores		25c		Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 6% pf		75c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do $5 pf		$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20

National Biscuit Net Up Sharply

NEW YORK (AP)—National Biscuit Company's 1936 profits were $12,640,077, against $9,986,020 in 1935, the company disclosed today. After preferred stock dividends there was a balance equal to $1.73 a share of common stock, against $1.31 a share in the preceding year.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
80¼	63¼	Acme Steel (4)	3	79⅝	79½	79⅝	+ ⅛
19½	15	Adams Ex (.55e)	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
28⅝	25¼	Adams-Mill (2)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	Feb 19
36	32⅝	Addresso-Mul (1)	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	Feb 19
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rumely	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	4	76	75½	75½	— ½
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
15½	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	
6⅝	3⅞	Allegh Corp	40	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
58½	43	Allegh pf xw	1	56½	56½	56½	Feb 19
59¾	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	10	57	56½	57	+ ¾
59	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	1	58	58	58	Feb 18
52¼	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	1	50	50	50	—1
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	12	39⅝	39	39¼	
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	2	238	237	238	+2
33⅛	28½	Allied Mills (.80g)	16	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	15	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	4	82⅝	82½	82¾	Feb 18
83½	73½	Allis Chalm (1⅔s)	26	73	72½	72½	— ⅝
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	1	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	Feb 19
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Feb 15
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	3	109¼	109⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	1	92½	92½	92½	
41⅜	36⅝	Am Bank N (1.40e)	4	37½	37	37½	+ ⅛
80¾	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	10	80¼	79	79	Feb 19
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	8	108	107⅛	107⅛	+ ⅛
174	165	Am Can pf (7)	1	164	164	164	—1
71	56	Am Car & Fd	7	67½	67	67½	+ ⅛
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	4	102	100	102	Feb 19
87⅜	72	Am Chain (4e)	10	86¼	86	86	
131½	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	128	128	128	Feb 19
105⅛	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Feb 18
23	13⅝	Am Colortype	30	21½	20⅝	21½	
29⅜	26⅞	Am Com Alc (.50e)	10	27½	27	27	— ½
33⅜	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	3	30⅜	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Tl	11	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
17	12	Am Europ'n Sec	1	15⅜	15¾	15¾	Feb 18
13⅜	7¼	Am & For Pr	61	13½	12¾	13	— ⅛
58⅝	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	2	56½	56½	56½	
58⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	10	67	66½	67	+ ⅛
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	12	37⅛	36	36¼	— ⅛
21	18	Am Haw $8 (1)	4	20½	20	20¼	Feb 19
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	6	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	42½	42½	42½	
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	1	50	50	50	— ½
4¼	2½	Am Ice	5	4	4	4	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	26	26	26	
16⅞	13⅜	Am Internat (.40e)	18	16⅛	16	16⅛	
58⅞	43	Am Loco	5	55⅞	55½	55½	
125	114	Am Loco pf	5	120	120	120	
25½	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	38	24⅝	24¼	24⅜	+1
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	7	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	
66⅛	50½	An Metal	36	67½	66	67⅜	+2
129½	124	Am Metal pf (6)	1	125¾	125¾	125¾	Feb 19
75	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Feb 17
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	42	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
87⅛	77½	Am P & L pf (6)	1	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅜
72⅛	64½	Am P & L (5)	3	65½	65¼	65½	+ ¼
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & S S (.60)	43	28	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
38¾	33⅛	Am Roll M (1.20)	70	38	37⅝	37⅞	
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	4	34¾	33⅞	34¾	
28	23⅛	Am Seating (2½e)	7	29	28¼	28¼	— ⅝
98⅜	88¼	Am Smelt (3)	47	98	95¼	98	+3
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	147¾	147¾	147¾	+ ¾
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	3	106¼	106¼	106¼	
5	3⅛	Am Smelt rts	181	5⅝	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
67½	63	Am Snuff (3a)	1	65	65	65	
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	8	65⅞	65½	65½	— ⅜
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
56⅞	51½	Am Sugar (2)	5	51⅛	51	51⅛	— ⅜
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	1	141⅞	141	141	Feb 13
25⅞	23¾	Am Sum Tob (1a)	1	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
187	176¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	177⅞	177	177⅛	— ¾
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	1	93½	93½	93½	— ½
99⅞	95½	Am Tob B (5)	2	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	5	148¾	148¾	148¾	Feb 16
20⅛	16½	Am Type Fdrs	9	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅜
29½	25⅛	Am WW&E (.20g)	20	26⅝	25⅞	26	— ⅛
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	1	104	104	104	Feb 18
14⅜	9⅜	Am Woolen	12	13½	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	17	76½	76½	76⅛	—1¼
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	9	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	4	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
16⅞	6¾	Am Zinc	198	18⅜	16¾	18⅜	+1¾
125	100	Am Zinc pf	2	172	168	172	+47
67	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	18	72	66¾	72	+5
61½	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	488	64⅝	62⅝	64¼	+2⅞
94⅞	84	Anacon W&C (½g)	7	95¼	94	95¼	+2¼
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	8	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
37½	30½	Andes Copper	5	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ½
10¼	5½	APW Co	2	8⅛	7¾	8⅛	
46	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	10	45	44¾	45	— ⅝
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	4	109⅞	109¾	109⅞	Feb 18
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	109	12	11¾	12	+ ¼
96½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	9	97	97	97	+ ½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	7	100¾	100	100	Feb 16
69¼	58½	Armst Cork (½g)	7	69⅜	68¾	68¾	— ½
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	5	15¼	14¾	14¾	Feb 19
17⅜	15⅛	Artloom Corp	9	15	14⅜	14½	— ⅜
9¼	7¼	Artloom pf (7e)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Feb 18
22⅞	19⅛	Asso Dry G	6	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅛
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	1	100¼	100	100¼	Feb 17
57½	50¾	Asso. Invest (2a)	9	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
106	106	Asso Inv pf ww (5)	1	106	106	106	Feb 19
77⅜	69½	Atchison (2e)	9	75½	74½	75½	+ ⅝
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	5	101½	101	101	— ½
51¾	44½	Atl Coast Line (1e)	6	49	48½	49	
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Feb 17
44	38⅜	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	Feb 17
35⅞	30⅛	Atlantic Refin (1)	20	34½	34	34	— ¼
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	115	115	115	Feb 19
18⅝	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	20	18⅛	18	18	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	7	52	51¾	52	Feb 19
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	2	85	85	85	Feb 19
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¼g)	5	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	6	32¾	32⅛	32½	— ⅛
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	12	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	53	8¾	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	23	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	114	114	114	—1
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	4	114	114	114	—1
28½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	148	28½	27⅞	28⅜	+ ¼
42	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	19	41⅞	41	41¾	+ ¼
45	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44	44	44	
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	115	41	39⅞	40¾	+1
32	25¾	Barker Bros	6	29¼	29	29	— ½
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	30	32¼	31½	32	+ ⅛
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	4	27½	27	27	Feb 19
103½	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	109	109	109	+1
16¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	2	14⅝	14½	14½	
85⅛	84	Belg R rf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85¾	85⅝	Feb 9
30⅜	25	Bendix Avia (¼g)	23	28¼	27⅞	27⅞	
23¾	21¾	Benel Loan (.45g)	2	22	22	22	
62⅜	56	Best & Co (2½a)	2	58	58	58	— ½
92½	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	111	95¼	94⅛	94⅞	+2½
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	8	19	18⅞	19	Feb 19
129½	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	129	129	129	— ½
69¾	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	67¼	67¼	67¼	—1
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	2	35½	35¼	35½	
28½	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	12	27½	26½	26½	— ¼
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	10	43¼	43	43¼	— ⅛
48⅝	41	Bohn Al & Bt (3)	5	48	47½	47½	+ ⅛
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	26	27	26⅜	26⅝	— ⅜
83½	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	6	82	81	82	— ⅛
10⅞	8¾	Boston & Maine	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
4½	3½	Botany Con Mills	2	3⅞	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
21⅝	18¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	279	22⅞	21⅝	21¾	+1¼
59⅞	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	7	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅜
53½	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	52½	51¾	51¾	+ ⅜
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
8	6¾	Brk & Queens Tr	6	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
38½	34½	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	2	36½	36	36½	Feb 17
53	46⅜	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	6	48¼	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	2	101¼	100½	100½	Feb 17
52⅝	46¾	Brk Un Gas (3)	4	47	46¾	47	+ ¼
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	49¼	49¾	49¾	Feb 19
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	6	21¾	21⅛	21½	Feb 19
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	12	23	22½	22½	— ¾
14⅝	12¼	Budd E G	29	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
98	85	Budd E G pf	1	85	85	85	Feb 18
11	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	39	11½	11⅛	11⅛	
45¼	34¾	Bullard Co (¼g)	8	41⅝	40¾	41	—1⅛
62¾	51	Bulova Watch	5	60¼	60	60	— ¼
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	10	34¼	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	4	10	9⅝	9⅝	Feb 19
39	27	Bush Term db	1	35	35	35	
17½	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	15	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅛
34¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	12	34½	33¾	33¾	— ¼
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	47	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
33	27¾	Byers A M	18	30⅜	29½	29½	— ⅜
31½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	2	30½	29¾	29¾	—1
		—C—					
48⅛	42⅜	Cal Pack (⅞a)	3	43	43	43	—1
19	15¼	Callahan Zinc & L	80	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
20⅛	15¼	Cal & Hecla (⅝e)	302	19½	19⅛	19½	+ ⅜
37⅜	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	3	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅜
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	9	29½	29	29	
17⅛	14½	Canadian Pacific	117	17¾	17	17¾	+ ¼
59	58	Cannon Mills (4e)	1	59	59	59	Feb 19
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	Feb 19
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	5	8	8	8	
118	108	Carrier Cp (4e)	2	166	166	166	+ ½
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	3	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¼
36⅜	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	34	35¼	34⅞	35⅛	
111⅜	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛	
47⅞	36½	Celotex Corp	2	46¾	45¾	45¾	—1⅝
39¼	34	Cen Agu As (1⅛a)	2	34¼	34	34	Feb 19
12⅝	8⅜	Central Foundry	11	11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
41⅜	37½	Central of NJ	9	41	40	40	Feb 19
24⅜	17¾	Cent Viol Sug	1	17½	17½	17½	
11⅞	10⅜	Century Rib (.10g)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
75¾	67⅛	Cerro de Pasco (4)	50	75	73⅝	75	+1
23⅜	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	16	21¼	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
52⅞	35½	Champ P & P (¼g)	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¾
48	41	Checker Cab	2	48	48	48	Feb 13
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	3	66	65½	65⅝	— ⅛
89¾	85	Chesa Corp (3)	3	86¾	85¾	86¾	+1¼
4⅛	2¾	Chi & East Ill	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
13¼	6⅞	Chi & East Ill pf	3	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
4⅛	3⅛	Chi & North Western	36	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
19½	11⅛	Chi & N West pf	9	17¾	17	17½	— ¾
3¾	2⅜	Chi. Great Western	21	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
17½	13⅜	Chi Gt Western pf	17	17⅜	16⅞	17	— ⅛
32	30¾	Chi Mall Or (1½a)	2	31	31	31	
2¾	2	Chi M StP&P	22	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
7⅛	4¾	Chi M StP&P pf	18	6⅞	6½	6⅞	+ ⅛
3	3	Chi Pneu Tool	2	32	30½	0½	—1
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	1	66	66	67	+1
3¾	2¼	Chi RI&P	15	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8½	5¾	Chi RI&P 6% pf	7	8⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10⅛	6¾	Chi RI&P 7% pf	1	9⅞	9	9	— ⅛
27½	24	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	24	24	24	Feb 19
22⅛	20	Chi Cot Oil	1	20¼	20	20	— ⅛
13⅝	12½	Childs Co	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
135½	116⅜	Chrysler (1½g)	23	131½	130	130½	—1⅝
21⅝	18⅛	City I&F (2)	2	21	21	21	— ⅛
10⅜	9	City Stores	2	9½	9¼	9¼	
38½	32⅛	Clark Eq (1.60a)	1	38½	35	35	— ⅝

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
40¾	35	Clev Gr Brnz (2½e)	2	39¼	38½	39	— ¼
98⅝	79	Cluett Peab (⅝g)	3	92	92	92	—2
138	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	4	135	134	134½	Feb 16
57⅜	57	Coca Cola A (2)	1	57½	57½	57½	Feb 19
21½	19½	Col-Palm-P (½)	33	21¼	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
104½	103	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	2	103	103	103	Feb 19
62⅜	56	Collins & Aik (2a)	2	58	58	58	— ⅝
50½	44½	Col Fuel & Iron	6	48¾	47¾	47⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	17⅜	Colum G&E (.40e)	42	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅜
108	100⅜	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	101	101	101	+ ¼
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	92	92	92	Feb 17
39½	34⅜	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	4	37	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅛
46⅛	42	Colum Pic pf (2¾)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Feb 19
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	1	117¼	117¼	117¼	— ¾
69¼	63½	Com Credit (4a)	25	63½	61½	61¾	—2½
114	108	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	105	105	105	—3
80¼	72¼	Com Inv Tr (4a)	10	72⅞	72¼	72⅜	— ⅛
120	111	Com Inv Tr pf (4½)	2	112½	112½	112½	Feb 18
21½	18½	Com Solvents (.60a)	66	19¼	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
4½	3¼	Com & South	68	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
75⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	2	64	64	64	+ ¼
19¼	13⅝	Conde Nast	2	17	17	17	
44⅛	36⅝	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	12	44	43⅝	44	
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	Feb 17
18⅞	15¼	Con Cigar	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
10	8½	Con Coal	10	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	— ⅛
49⅞	43½	Con Edison (⅝g)	51	43¾	43	43	— ⅛
108	105½	Con Edison pf (5)	6	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅛

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Bond Market Shows Irregularity—Curb Issues Rather Spotty •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Cattle and Hog Market Inactive; Few Price Changes

Weekly Livestock Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The cattle and hog markets were dull and draggy throughout the entire period, the former showing few net price changes and the latter ranging from 10-25c lower. Fat lambs closed strong to 25c higher notwithstanding the fact that most price factors were bearish, a slightly improved fresh dressed lamb market being the only exception, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Receipts both of cattle and hogs showed contraction, but big packers were extremely bearish all through the period and shipping demand was not sufficient to offset this attitude on the part of local killers.

The dressed-beef trade was draggy and lower, and killers complained that top cattle would just not cut out, so when you got above $13.50 for fed steers and yearlings shippers and order buyers had to furnish the outlet.

There was only a very limited supply of strictly choice and prime steers and yearlings included in the week's crop and even shortfeds with enough quality to attract shippers were not numerous, but warmed-up offerings appeared in more liberal numbers.

The week's top of $14.50 was paid for long yearlings, medium weight, and weighty steers, and there were at least a few loads on every session good enough to bring $13.75-14.25, but the bulk of the week's crop had to sell at $12.50 down to $8.50.

The lamb top moved up to $10.75 late, with the bulk of good and choice kinds at $10.35-10.65, heavies going largely around the inside figure. Most fat ewes brought $5.50 to $6 at the close. Choice lightweights were eligible to $6.25. The closing top on hogs was $10.30, having descended from the week's peak of $10.40 paid on Wednesday.

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.386 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The yield on the $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills dated Feb. 24 and maturing on Nov. 24, 1937, is equal to about 0.386 per cent, according to a report from the Secretary of the Treasurer.

Of the tenders offered totaling $134,519,000, $50,024,000 was accepted.

The award of prices ranged from 99.776 to 99.700. Only part of the amount bid for at the latter figure was accepted. The average was 99.708 and the average rate about 0.388 per cent.

Wheat Prices Lower In Chicago Market

CHICAGO, Feb. 20 (AP)—Rains and snows in parts of domestic winter crop territory southwest led to material downturns of wheat prices early today. Active buying on declines, however, was much in evidence.

Opening ¾-1¾ down, May 1.34¾-35, July 1.17-18, Chicago wheat futures then dropped further. Corn started unchanged to ⅝ lower, May 1.07⅝, July 1.03⅝-¾.

Pure Oil Plans to Sell $42,000,000 Preferred

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Pure Oil Co. plans to sell in the near future $42,000,000 of $100 par preferred stock which may be convertible into common stock and which will be offered to stockholders and underwritten.

Company proposes to use the proceeds to retire all of its bonded and long-term debt, its present outstanding 8 per cent preferred stock and for capital expenditures.

Market Opinions

Henry Clews & Co., New York—The most important questions uppermost in the minds of stock traders now are, how much higher stocks are going to go, or has the market discounted present and prospective developments, and is this a time to sell. These are rather knotty questions to handle, but taking into consideration the facts outlined above it does not seem as if the market is facing a broad downward sweep, but rather occasional recessions which always must be reckoned with even in the most rampant bull movements.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston—An encouraging feature of recent markets has been the quiet but persistent strength in the railroad stocks. This movement has carried this section of the list to the highest point of the year, although not quite to the level of last October. This action of the rails seems natural in view of the high rate of activity shown by industry in general, for railroads are the main link between the makers of goods and the buyers of goods.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston—With the market at a critical level, to assume other than a trading attitude at this stage of the March 1935-36 recovery movement, would necessitate unnecessary risks. There should be ample time to resume a broad bursing policy in the event that the rails confirm the action of the industrials, thus indicating an important extension of the recovery movement.

American Steel Foundries

NEW YORK (AP)—American Steel Foundries reported net profit for 1936 of $2,953,426, equal to $2.64 a share on the common stock, compared with 116,692, or $2.11 a share the preceding year.

Hide Futures

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
June	15.74	15.85	15.74	15.85	+.14
Sept.	16.05	16.16	16.04	16.16	+.16

What Stocks Did

	Sat.	Fri.
Advances	251	409
Declines	368	342
Unchanged	205	203
Total Issues	824	954

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 3¼s '42-45	108.13	108.13	108.13
7 4s '44-54	114.13	114.11	114.11
1 3⅜s '46-43 June	107	107	107
2 3¼s '44-46	108.12	108.12	108.12
5 3¼s '45-49	108.1	108.1	108.1
26 3¼s '49-52	108.2	108.2	108.2
5 2⅞s '55-60	104.26	104.23	104.23
1 2⅞s '45-47	105.14	105.14	150.14
4 2¾s '51-54	103.15	103.14	103.15
55 2¾s '56-59	103.15	103.14	103.14
13 2½s '49-53	101.19	101.17	101.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

10 3s '49	105.	105.5	105.5

Home Owners Loan

26 3s A'52	104.26	104.26	104.26
20 2½s '49	102.24	202.24	102.24

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Last
6 Adams Exp 4s '48	105½	105	105
13 Alleghany 5s '44	100½	100½	100½
31 Alleghany 5s '49	95½	95	95
5 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝
13 Am & For P5s 2030	84¼	83¾	83¾
10 Am IG Chem 5½s '49	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
2 Am Ice 5s '53	93½	93½	93½
15 Am Int 5½s '49	106	106	106
1 Am T&T 5½s '43	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
'14 Am T&T 3¼s '66	100½	100½	100¼
40 Am T&T 3¼s '61	100¾	100½	100¾
8 Anaconda Coop 4½s'50	106	105⅝	105⅝
13 Arm Del 4s '55	99¾	99¼	99¼
1 Arm Del 4s '57	99¾	98¾	98¾
1 Arm 4½s '39	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
23 AT&SF 4s '95	112¼	112¼	112¼
2 AT&SF adj '95 st	107½	107½	107½
5 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	111⅝	111½	111⅝
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	104	104	104
2 Atl Sb Cha AL 5s '44	113	113	113
2 A C Line 4½s '64	96¼	96⅛	96¼
8 Atl R 5s '37 101 14-32	101	14-32	101 14-32
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	102½	102¼	102⅜
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	112⅛	112½	112½
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	93⅝	93½	93⅝
1 B&O 5s '96 P	92½	92½	92½
3 B&O 5s 2000 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
15 B&O cvt 4½s '60	79½	78¾	79
2 B&O 4s '48	107	107	107
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2 Bell T Pa 5s '48 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
2 Beth Stl 4½s '60	104½	104½	104½
11 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1 Boston & Me 5s '67	89	89	89
2 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ '61	84¾	84¾	84¾
7 Bos & N Y Air L 4s '55	33	32	33
5 Bot Con Mills 6½s '36	37	37	37
9 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	103¼	103⅛	103¼
5 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	102	102	102
5 Buf R&P 4½s '57	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
2 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	114	114	114
1 Can Nat 5s '68 Jly	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
7 Can Nor 6½s '46	124½	124½	124½
1 Can Pac 5s '44	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
13 Can Pav 5s '54	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Can Pac 4½s '48	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
29 Can Pac 4s perp	98¼	98⅞	97¼
19 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	19	21⅜	21¼
10 Cen of Ga Con 5s '45	35½	35½	35½
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	103½	103⅜	193½
23 Cen Pac 5s '60	103.	102½	103
3 Certain-td 5½s '48	95⅝	95¼	95½
2 C&O rfg 4½s '96E	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
18 Chi & Alton 3s '49	58	58	58
4 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
67 CB&Q 4½s '77	114½	114½	114½
135 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
61 Chi & Erie 5s '51	44	43¾	43¾
1 Chi & Ill Sls '51 ct	43¾	43¾	43¾
65 Chic Gt West 4s '59	49¾	49¼	49¼
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	26¼	26¼	26¼
2 Chi I & L 6s '67	43	43	43
3 Chi I & L 5s '66	26¼	26	26¼
1 CM&SP 4½s '80E	67½	67½	67½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	64½	64	64
67 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	34¼	33⅜	34
135 CMSP&P aj 5s '2000	12¾	12½	12¾
1 Chi & N W 6½s '36	60½	60½	60½
3 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	53¾	53	53¾
61 Chi&NW rf & M'D '38	23¾	23⅜	23¾
36 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	36⅜	36	36⅛
2 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛
2 Chi & NW 4s '97	50	50	50
6 Chi&NW3½s '87	47½	47½	47½
1 CRI&P 4½s '52A	24	24	24
2 CRI&P 4½s '52A ct	21½	21½	21½
74 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	15½	15	15
5 CRI&P 4s '88	42½	42½	42½
52 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	24½	24½	24½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ctf	21½	21½	21½
CSL&NO5s '51	112¼	112¼	112¼
1 CTF1te&SE rf 5s '60	99	99	99
5 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107	107¼
8 Childs Co 5s '43	92	91¼	92
2 Cinn G & E 3¼s2'66	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	102	102	100
2 CCC&StL4s'90CWM	100	100	100
3 CleyUnTerm5½s'72	112	112	112
11 CleyUnTerm4½s'77C	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Col F & I 5s '43	107½	107½	107½
13 Col F & I 5s '70	95	95	95
9 ColmbiaG5s'52May	104⅝	104½	104⅝
3 ColmbiaG5s1961	103¾	103⅜	103¾
2 ColRyPw&L4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
30 ComICr3¼s /51	99¾	99½	99½
14 ComIncTr3½s'51	102¾	102½	102½
7 ConCoalDel5s '40	68½	68¼	68½
27 Con Edis 3¼s '46	105⅜	105½	105⅛
23 Con Edis 3½s'56	104¼	103¾	104
17 Con Oil 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Consmr Pow 3½s '65	104	104	104
2 Contsainer 6s '47	103	103	103
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	59¾	59¾	59¾
4 Cuba R R 5s '52	60¾	60	60¾
18 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94⅜	93¾	94
7 D & R G 4s '36	35½	35½	35½
2 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	21¾	21¾	21¾
3 D & Rio Gr 5s '78	31	31	31
4 Det Ed 5s '52	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	68½	68½	68½
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106½	106½	106½
3 Erie rf 5s '67	87¾	87½	87¾
3 Erie rf 5s '75	87½	87¼	87½
3 Erie 1st 4s '96	103	103	103
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	89½	89½	89½
1 Erie cvt 4s '53A	92	92	92
1 Erie cvt 4s '53B	91½	91½	91½
20 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	17⅝	17	17⅝
111 Fla E Cst 5s '74	18¾	17½	18¼
4 Fond J & G 4s '82 fld	4½	4¼	4½
4 Gen Mtrs Accept 3s '46	103¼	103	103¼
2 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	93⅞	93½	93⅞
2 Goodrich 4¼s '56	101½	101½	101½
2 Goodrich 6s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	125	124⅜	124⅜
6 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	109¾	109⅝	109¾
6 Gulf M & N 5s '50	102⅝	102⅝	102⅜
9 Gulf St Stl 4½s '81	99½	99½	99½
2 Hartman Rlty & P 4s '54	97	97	97
6 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	50¾	50	50
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	83¼	83	83
18 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	34½	34¼	34½
1 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	107	107	107
8 Ill Cent 4¼s '66	79	78½	78½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92½	92⅜	92½
15 Ill Cen co tr 4s '53	87¾	87½	87½
12 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	90½	90¼	90½
7 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104½	104½
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10 Interlake Iron 5s '51	102	102	102
12 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	14¾	14⅝	14¾
8 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	35	35	35
2 Int Hydro El 6s '44	85¼	84¾	85¼
7 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	80¼	80¼	80¼
12 Int Paper 6s '55	99⅜	98⅞	98⅝
4 Int Paper 5s '47	101¾	101¾	101¾
22 Int Pap 5s '47 ctf	88⅛	88¾	88¾
5 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88⅛	88¾	88¾
3 Int T&T 4½s '52	74	73	73
4 Int T&T deb 5s '55	80	79¼	79¼
81 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	4¾	4¾	4½
6 James F&Clea 4s '59	98¾	98½	98½
5 Jones & LSt 4¼s '61	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	65	65	65
17 K C South 3s '50	90½	90½	90½
3 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Lautaro Nit 6s '54	37½	37½	37½
10 Leh & N Y 4s '45	91½	91⅜	91½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	69¾	69¾	69¾
4 Leh al H Term 5s '54	106½	106½	106½
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	131¼	131¼	131¼
1 LongIsl deb 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
8 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	98½	98½	98½
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108¼	108¼	108¼
3 Maine Cen 4s '45	104	104	104
5 Maine Cen 4½s '60	86	85¾	85¾
1 McJes&R 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	106½	106½	106½
4 Mil Sp & N W 4s '47	44¾	44¾	44¾
22 M & S L con 5s '34 ct	16¼	16	16
1 MSP&SSM 5s '38	26½	26½	26½
1 MSP&SSM 5s '46	26½	26¼	26¼
2 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	37	36¾	37
1 Mo Ill 5s '59	60	60	60
2 M K Tex 5s '62 A	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
16 M K Tex adj 5s '67	79½	79½	79½
32 M K T 1st 4s '90	93¼	93	93¼
68 Mo Pac 5½s '49	18½	18	18
10 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	47½	47½	47½
22 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	47½	47½	47¼
130 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	23¾	23¼	23⅜
8 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜
1 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	47½	47½	47½
8 Mob & O 4½s '77	39¼	39	39
3 Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	105½	105¼	105¼
8 Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	108½	108½	108½
14 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Montreal Tr 5s '41	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Nassau El 4s '51	60½	60½	60½
21 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106	105¾	106
1 Nt RR Mx '51 asd	4¼	¾ 4¼	4¼
7 N Am Stl 4s '56	106	105¾	105¾
15 NE T&T 5s '52	122⅜	122½	122⅜
1 NE RR 4s '45	73¼	73¼	73¼
10 NO 5s '52A	101	101	101
11 NO Term 4s '53	98	97½	98
5 NO Tex&M 5½s '54	59¾	59¾	59¾
5 N Y Putnam 4s '93	94¾	94¼	94¼
141 NYC cvt 6s '44	114⅞	114	114⅛
17 NYC rf 5s 2013	101	100¾	100¾
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	94¼	94	94
6 NYC con 4s '98	102	101⅝	101¾
3 NYC 3½s '46	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	94¼	94	94
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s '98	94¼	94¼	94¼
4 NY Chi&StL 6s '38	100	100	100
12 NY Chi&StL 5½s '74A	104¾	104¼	104¼
29 NY Chi&StL 4½s '78	94¾	94¼	94⅜
1 NY Chi&StL 4s 537	102	102	102
3 NY Chi&StL 4s '46	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
1 NY Edison 3¼s '65	103	103	103
5 NY Edison 3¼s '66	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 NY Lock&W 4s '73A	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 NY L&WD&I 5s '43	106¼	106¼	106¼
3 NYNH&H cvt 6s '48	57⅛	56⅝	56⅝
33 NYNH&H 4½s '67	54	53	53
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	47	47	47
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	46¾	46¾	46¾
15 NYNH&H 4s '57	34¼	34	34¼
30 NY O&W rfg 4s '92	39½	39	39

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
7 NY O&W gen 4s '55	34⅝	34	34½
2 NY Ry inc 6s '65	63¼	63½	63¾
1 NY Ry 6s '55 sta	105¼	105¼	101¼5
6 NY Tel 4½s '39	108	107⅞	107⅞
21 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	21⅜	21¼	21¼
3 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	105½	105½	105½
1 Norf Sou 5s '61 A	30½	30½	30½
6 Norf & W 4s '96	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Nor Am Ed 5s '89o	106	106	106
19 Nor Pac 6s 2047	111½	111¼	111⅜
1 Nor States Pw 6s '41	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
1 Nor States Pw 5s '54	108	108	108
2 Nor States Pw 4½s '61	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
2 Ogden & L Cha 4s '48	28½	28½	28½
14 Ohio Ed 4s '65	105¼	105	105¼
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	118½	118½	118½
2 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	104	103¼	104
2 Pan-Am P 6s '40	57	57	57
10 Pan-Am 6s '40 ct	57	57	57
23 Para Pict 6s '55	101¼	100¾	100¾
2 Parmelee T 6s '44	76½	76½	76½
1 Penn Dixie 6s '41 A	100½	100½	100½
1 Penn P & Lt 4½s '81	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Pen Co 4s '63	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Penn RR gen 5s '68	116½	116½	116½
10 Pen RR con 4½s '60	121	121	121
2 Penn RR gen 4½s '65	111⅛	111¼	111¼
4 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	103	103	103
9 Pen RR 3¾s '70	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
20 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	23¾	23¾	23¾
4 PhilBal&W 4½s'77C	117	117	1117
2 PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	114	114	114
8 Phila Co 5s '67	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 Phil Elec 4s '71	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
7 Phil Rapid Cit 6s '49	22¼	22¼	22⅜
9 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	41¾	41¼	41½
30 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25¼	24½	25¼
5 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	118	117⅞	118
4 Portl Gen El 5s '50	108¼	108¼	108¼
2 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	71½	71½	71¼
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	86¼	86¼	86¼
84 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	40¼	40	40
5 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	97½	97½	97½
5 Prov Sec 4s '57	28⅜	28¼	28⅜
50 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 ww	120¼	120	120¼
10 Pure Oil 4¼s '50 xw	104½	104½	104½
1 Readg 4½s '97 A	106½	106⅛	106⅛
1 Readg 4½ s'97 B	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
2 Republic Stl 5½s'54 R	113	113	113
4 Republic Steel 4½s '61	99	99	99
107 Republic Steel 4½s '50	165⅛	163⅞	164
11 Republic Steel 6s '56	99¼	99	99¼
8 Richfield Oil 6s '44	65	65	65
19 Richfld Oil 6s'44A ct	65½	65	65
15 R I Ark & La4½s'34	28½	28¼	28½
200 St L S F 5s '50 B	35½	35½	35½
3 StLSF 5s B '50 ct	31¾	31½	31½
19 St L S F 4½s'78	32¼	32	32
7 StLSF 4½s'78 ctf sta	29	29	29
1 St L S F 4s '50A	35½	35½	35½
1 St L S F 4s '50Act	31¾	31¾	31¾
22 St L SW 5s'52	63½	63	63½
1 St L SW rfg 5s '90	53	53	53
1 St L SW 1st 4s '89	97	97	97
13 St P&KC Sh4½s'41	27	26½	26½
5 StPaul Un Dep 5s'72	117½	117¼	117½
5 SA&A Pass 4s'43 •	102¾	102¾	102¾
128 Seabd A L con 6s'45	21½	21½	21½
36 Sea A L 6s'45 ct	20¾	20	20¾
19 Sea A L 1st 4s '49	12¼	11¾	11¾
1 Sea A L 4s '50 sta	32½	32½	32⅜
10 Sea AL rfg 4s'59	19¼	18½	19¼
6 Sea AL rfg 4s'59ct	18	18	18
20 Sea-Air Fla 6s'35A ct	12¾	12½	12¾
1 SeaBAlFla 5s'35B ct	12¾	12½	12¾
6 Shar Steel 4½s'51	115¼	114⅞	115¼
39 Shell Un 3½s'51	99½	99½	99½
2 Silesian Am 7s'41	72½	72½	72½
6 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	105½	105	105
4 So Bell Tel 2½s'85	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Sou Nat Gas4½s'51	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s'68	96¾	96¾	96¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s'81	95	95	95
2 So Pac 4½s'69	95¼	95¼	95¼
19 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106	105½	105½
3 So Pac 3½s'81	101⅜	101⅛	101⅜
3 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	99½	99½	99½
4 South Ry 6½s '56	107½	107½	107½
2 South Ry gen 6s'56	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
11 South Ry gen 4s'56	84¾	84½	84½
25 South Ry st M&O '58	95¼	95¼	95¼
2 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107	106¾	107
1 S W Gas & El 4s'60	104	104	104
17 Spokane Int 5s'55	39¾	38⅝	39⅝
5 Stand Oil NJ 3s '61	99	98½	99
8 Studebaker 6s cv'45	152¼	150½	151½
1 Ten Cop&Ch 5s'44	104½	104½	104½
1 T RR A St L 5s '44	117	117	117
1 Texark Ft Sm5½s'50	108½	108½	108½
14 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103¾	103½	103¾
8 Tex & Pac 5s'79C	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Tex & Pac 5s'80D	106¾	106¾	106¾
15 Third Ave adj 5s '60	42¼	42	42¼
1 Tri Continent 5s '53	119	119	119
1 Union Oil Cal 6s '42	119¼	119¼	119¼
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	98½	98½	98½
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Un Pac 3½s '71	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
1 Unit Drug 5s '53	102	102	102
18 U S Rub 5s '47	106½	106½	106½
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	105½	105½	105½
8 Util P & L 5½s '47	63	62¾	62¾
7 Util P & L 5s '59	61¾	61½	61¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
46 Vanadium 5s '41	108½	108	108
3 Virginian Ry 3¼s '66	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
3 Va & S W con 5s '58	101	101	101
12 Wabash rf 5½s '76	42¼	42¼	42¾
1 Wabash 1st 5s '39	103¼	103¼	103⅛
10 Wabash 5s '60 D	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
12 Wabash 5s '76 B	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
12 Wabash 4½s '78 C	42⅜	40½	41⅜
6 Warner Quin 6s '39	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝
3 West Md 5½s '77 A	106½	106½	106½
22 West Md 4s '52	104	103⅞	103⅞
4 West Pac 1st 5s '46	40½	40	40
5 West Pac 5s '46 asd	39	39	39
1 Copenhag 5s '52	100	100	100
27 Cuba 5½s '45	57½	57	57¼
1 Cuba 4½s '49	98¾	98½	98½
5 Denmark 5½s '55	105¼	105¼	105⅜
6 Denmark 4½s '62	101	100⅞	101
Denmark 4½s '62	99¾	99½	99¾
6 Dom Rep 5½s '42	81	80¾	81
5 Dom Rep 5½s '70	81	81	81
7 Ger CAgr Bk 6s60 Jul	35	35	35
2 Ger CAgr Bk 6s60 Oct	32½	32½	32½
2 Ger CAgr Loan 6½s 58	29¼	29	29¼
5 Ger Gov Intl 5½s 65	25¼	25½	25½
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	32½	32½	32½
1 Ital Pub Util 7s752	82	82	82
5 Italy 7s 1951	91	91	91
1 Japan 6½s 54	95	94¾	95
6 Japan 5½s 65	82¼	82	82

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

ACCOUNTANTS

ACCOUNTANT, experienced; books kept part time; tax work; references. E. R. BOHANNON, Phone Decatur 8281, 3101 S St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

ANTIQUES WANTED

ANTIQUES wanted, large prices paid for bureaus, tables, chairs, china, glass, etc. J. B., 307 Cambridge St., Boston. BEA. 0644.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Exceptionally attractive home-like suite, Commonwealth Ave.; foyer, living room, chamber, twin beds, shower bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire, electric grill, grand piano, radio, hotel service available; rate attractive. KEN. 4600, Suite 132.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTA, GA. Five-room first floor apt.; 3 exposures; exceptionally large living room with fireplace; elec. refrigerator and range. 3933 Peachtree Road. Cherokee 2982.

N. Y. C., 173 E. 74th St.—Newly rebuilt 1½-3 room apartments, cross ventilation, southern exposure; selective tenancy; superintendent on premises.

N. Y. C., 123 W. 197th St.—Six rooms, all improvements, in a 2-family house. L. WILLENBUECHER. Phone Kingsbridge 6-2933.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE
7-PASSENGER PIERCE-ARROW
Call BLU 7456 20 minutes from Boston

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restring on Genuine Silk Cable.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

CAMERAS AND PHOTOGRAPHIC

WE buy, sell and trade cameras, binoculars, microscopes, lenses, motion picture equipment; inquiries invited. NEWMAN CAMERA EXCHANGE, 1102 6th Ave., N Y LO 5-8236

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

CAMP on fresh water for season; secluded; pine grove, boat, fishing, double garage shelter; ice, wood, range, fireplace, two double beds, maid's room. LUCILE KIDDER, Westbrook Junior College, Portland, Maine.

CORSETIERES

REGISTERED SPENCER CORSETIERE
MRS. MARTHA WAGNER
106-33 96th Street
Vir. 7-0164-W Ozone Park, L. I., N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
18 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social, Acting.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
206 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3583

FURNITURE FOR RENT

CHROMSTEEL upholstered divans and chairs in assorted colors; tables, desks, costumers; for exhibitions, style shows and parties. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Capitol 3632.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

EXCELLENT selection costly bedroom, living room, dining room furniture for less than cost of new commercial factory furniture; also rugs; new Simmons bedding and studio beds at great savings. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., New York City

HELP WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN, practical experience in typewriter repair work, particularly on Royal and Underwood; Christian Scientist. Box E-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Hillrest
673 Waltham Street, West Newton, Mass., for permanent or temporary guests; care if needed; booklets W N. 3384.
MRS. AMBER C. DOW

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.—All the better homes, sales $6500 up, rentals $50 up. WILLIAM K. KUSCHE
500 Main Street New Rochelle 2728

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

MIAMI, FLA.—Local and Long Distance Moving; padded, insured, licensed vans; get our low rates first. Flash Express & Storage Co., 251 S. W. 1st Court.

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced. EARLE, 41 West 43rd St., N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, 42nd St., well furnished. Write Box P-4, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT We Sell All Makes 5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 23 Derby Rd., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6768 or Center Newton 3074.

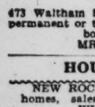
PRINTING

E. O. ABBOTT COMPANY
PRINTERS AND STATIONERS
181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051 3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING
157 Federal St., Boston Lib. 3778

REAL ESTATE

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Cost $42,000, Now $24,000
English brick home, large corner lot, over ½ acre of land. 9 rooms, 3 baths, built on contract. This home is now being offered on the market to settle an estate. A rare opportunity to purchase an unusual home at a price far below present day market conditions.
CLIFFORD W. MILLER, Inc.
LONGwood 5700
1394 Beacon Street, Brookline

CHESTNUT HILL—BROOKLINE

Overlooking Longwood tennis courts and flooded with sunshine. A well kept, substantial residence, perfectly adapted for a growing family. Large living room, restful study, 6 chambers, 4 baths, toilet, 3 fireplaces. New oil burner and hot water heater. 2-car garage. Most reasonably priced. Shown by appointment. HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC., 273 Harvard St., Brookline, Mass. TEL. ASP. 1304.

FOR SALE—Three city lots on main street business section of a small town very near Orlando, Fla.; can be bought at once for $4000; particulars on application. A. T. KAY, Registered Real Estate Broker, 53 East Church Street, Orlando, Fla.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.
Room and board; private family; conveniently located. ASP. 3909.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR and caretaker, or other general work; excellent references; willing to go anywhere WESTON M. CARTER, 233 Pleasant St., Concord, N. H. Phone 2700.

POWER PLANT engineer desires position, first class license; best references; chief operating or watch engineer; go any place. Write X-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-SECRETARY with years of business experience; free to travel. Box G-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

INTELLIGENT young woman care for children, part-full time. Write Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

POSITION as bookkeeper by young lady; can take dictation; 10 years' experience; good references; prefer position in Florida. P. O. Box 2384, Tel. 2366, West Palm Beach, Florida.

WHEN in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Large front rooms, bay windows, unfurnished or will furnish, fine old house, excellent quiet neighborhood, Mass. Ave. subway, Newbury corner Gloucester. CLAREWALL HEALTH FOOD RESTAURANT, Com. 8851 or Asp. 8156.

BOSTON—Attractively furn. outside rooms, elevator; fine view overlooking The Mother Church. MISS CAMPBELL, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18. KEN. 9230.

BOSTON 238 Commonwealth Ave., Back Bay—Beautifully furnished rooms in excellent home, handy location, rent reasonable; see to appreciate.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Light, warm room, near The Mother Church; transients or permanent. M. PEAKES, Tel. Com. 4939.

BOSTON—Home-like, well-furnished double or single rooms, connecting lavatory; 3 minutes from subway. COM. 9725.

HARTFORD, CONN.—Accommodations in comfortable, quiet home; for business people; western section; walking distance. 6-2324.

N. Y. C., 228 West 106th—Outside, elevator, newly furnished; sunny, double, single rooms; home atmosphere; subway; reference. Apt. 4B.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1101 16th St., N. W.—Harmonious, well furnished rooms downtown, walking distance shopping and department districts; excellent meals.

WATERTOWN, MASS., 273 No. Beacon St.—In private home, with all comforts, 2 or 3 separate rooms near bath; business men, or father and child preferred. MID. 4774.

SOLOISTS WANTED

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, Providence, R. I., would welcome applications for soloist position; immediate audition; Christian Scientist required

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SONG RECITAL—MARCH 6
ROBERT MALONE, Studio, 915 Carnegie
Col. 5-5800—10 W 61st St., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn old fur coats, men's used clothing. J. F. CO., 110 W 34th St., N. Y. City. Room 503 CHI. 4-4408.

SMALL business, women's specialty, gifts, millinery or tea shop, Boston or vicinity. Write Box E-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7-8548
9-10 A. M.—4-7 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Kaufman's, INC.
Women's and Misses' Ready-to-Wear and Furs
of the better kind at prices no higher.
SECOND FLOOR, WATTS BLDG.

Chickering
PIANOS
at
E. E. FORBES & SONS
403 North 20th Street

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
PHONE 3-5246

Mme. Husted Dress Shop
AT WHEELERS, FIVE POINTS

Family Service Laundry
"Your Clothes Washed in Individual Nets—No Marks on Your Linens"
Phone 3-1133
Magnolia Ave. and 22nd St. So.

"Say it with Flowers" FROM MARTIN'S
1919-11th AVE. SO. · PHONE 7-3103
AT FIVE POINTS

MOBILE

Vanity Beauty Parlor

Something dependable for healthy, beautiful hair. Self-setting oil waves—regular $3.50, 2 for $5.00 Our Oil of Tulip Wood, Eugene and Frederics—regular $7.50, for $5.00 Shampoo, set and manicure 85
Dexter 2827
210 St. Francis St.

Store Your Winter Garments with
White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.
Over twenty years of honest dealing
Phone Dexter 1377

JOHNSTON COAL CO.
Phones: DEXTER 5020-5021
COAL—COKE—WOOD
"We Appreciate Your Business"

GREER'S STORES
Beardsley's Pure Food Products, Jelke's Good Luck Oleo, Heinz's 57 Varieties, Postum, and Everything for a Hearty Meal.
ALL OVER TOWN

MONTGOMERY

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27
Last Day of Our February Sale
Buy Now and You'll Make Double Savings as Prices Are Going Up

Frank Tonnille FURNITURE COMPANY
48 Years Montgomery's Favorite Furniture Store
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.

Francile Beauty Salon
"Where Beauty Finds Its Way"

We specialize in Permanent Waving, Hair Cutting and Tinting.
110 Church St. Cedar 538
Opp. New Post Office
Ground Floor

Lanez-Matheny
Is Capitol Clothing Store
Ladies' Shoes and Hose
Men's Shoes
11 COURT SQUARE C-417

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY (Continued)

"Results, Not Excuses"
ACME ROOFING CO.
Cedar 3877 5 Lower Wetumpka Rd.

FRENCH'S, Inc.
Montgomery's Musical Center
Mason & Hamlin, Jesse French and Knabe Pianos
117 Montgomery Street C-5216

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone National 2142
8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE PLEASANTRY TEA ROOM
Dinners
Week Days, 5 to 7:30
Sundays, 12:30 to 3
3164 MT. PLEASANT STREET
Phone Columbia 7941

APPROVED
MARINELLO SHOP
MISS DAISY RUSSELL, Prop.
Permanent Waving and all branches of Beauty Work, done by graduates.
1343 Columbia Rd. Ph. Columbia 10153

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery and Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1756 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA FORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street, BRADENTON

Montgomery Roberts Company
Bradenton's Shopping Center

DAYTONA BEACH

MUSIC
Teacher of Piano, Voice, Harmony, Composition.
ALL GRADES
MRS. OLGA CURRIER
600 Earl Street
DAYTONA BEACH, FLORIDA

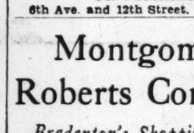
Jennison Hat Shop
for Dobbs exclusively
108 North Beach Street

Curtis Dry Goods Company
158 SOUTH BEACH STREET
Shop here for a beautiful selection of fine piece goods, table linens, bed linens, curtains, drapery materials, spreads, dainty underthings, hosiery, neckwear.

Vogue Hat Shop
Special Orders and Remodeling
155 Magnolia Avenue
Williams Hotel Building
IDA McKEITHEN Phone 775
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Daytona Book Store
Books—Stationery
Portable Typewriters
Fountain Pens
232 SOUTH BEACH STREET

HALIFAX MOTORS
R. C. HENSON, Pres.
Oldsmobile and Chevrolet Dealer
Official A. A. A.
118-122 Magnolia Avenue

The Bootery

104 SO. BEACH ST.
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store—America's Finest Footwear —Bags
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

DUNN BROS.
The store with a million items.
152 SOUTH BEACH STREET

FORT LAUDERDALE

Radios Appliances
Contracting and Repairs
Gutteridge Electric Co.
304-306 S. W. First Ave. Phone 501

FLORIDA

FORT LAUDERDALE (Continued)

For Laundry and Dry Cleaning Call
MIAMI LAUNDRY
Miami's Oldest—South's Largest
In Miami Phone 2-5111 28 N. E. 5th St.
In Hollywood Phone 500-J 2028 Boulevard
In Ft. Lauderdale Phone 79 20 Bryan Arcade

LATEST BOOKS at the
Kelcy Photo & Book Shop
202 S. Andrews Ave.
Kodak Headquarters Since 1920

FORT MYERS

While in Ft. Myers Have Your Shoes Repaired by
TAMINOSIAN BROS.

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 5-0762
1:00 to 3:00 p. m. daily
Advertising Information Bureau

Furchgott's
THE STORE ACCOMMODATING IN THE HEART OF JACKSONVILLE
Shopping Headquarters for Jacksonville, Florida

STERCHI'S
Complete Furnishings for The Home
20 West Adams Street

TUPPER COAL COMPANY
Original Genuine
Montevallo
POCAHONTAS
COKE
ANTHRACITE
LUMP RED REX ASH
Phones 5-2841, 2842

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

BOULEVARD Plee-zing Food Store
HERSHELL AND MELROSE
Fancy Groceries and Meats
Daily Deliveries—Ortega, Lake Shore, Fishweir and St. Johns Park
'Phones 2-1133—1134

LAKELAND

ALBRITTONS
Featuring Smart Clothes for Southern Resort Wear
Matrons' Sizes 36 to 52
Misses' Sizes 12 to 20
Delmonte Hickey Suits and Coats
Lakeland, Fla. 121 S. Tennessee Ave.

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEIBERLING AIR-COOLED TIRES
NEVER WEAR SMOOTH
Distributed by
DIXIE TIRE COMPANY
MIAMI and MIAMI BEACH

Thomas Awning Co. Inc.
Established 1914
Venetian Blinds Awnings Garden Furniture
WE RENT FOLDING CHAIRS
Phone 2-2560 3645 N. E. Second Ave.

TIP TOP GROCERY CO.
"Miami's Market Center"
27 N. W. FIFTH STREET
1301 WEST FLAGLER STREET
We appreciate your patronage

CUMINGS
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Bead Stringing—Greeting Cards
108 S. E. 1st Street Phone 3-4921

We sincerely strive to make
"HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N W 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7896

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
The Home of Complete Economical Car Service
KENDALL
THE 2000 MILE OIL
Biscayne Blvd. and N. E. 2nd Ave. at 7th Street

Snowden's Grove Service Station
Cor. Grand Avenue and Virginia St.
SINCLAIR GAS AND OILS
Complete mechanical service
Brake testing—Motors tuned up
PHONE 4-9277

SHENANDOAH GROCETERIA, INC.
1600 S. W. Eighth St. Near 17th Ave.
is here to serve you.
The best to be had in foods at competitive prices.
Prompt Delivery Service Dial 2-3724

MISS SALLY'S KNITTING SHOP
209 HALCYON ARCADE NO. 4
Bernat Yarns
Instruction free with purchase of yarn. Orders taken for all knitted apparel.

"Best Quality Work"
White Belt Laundry and Dry Cleaning
"We Pick Up and Deliver"
930 5th St. MIAMI BEACH Phone 5-4010
32nd Ave. at 60th St. MIAMI Phone Edgewater 1685

Biltmore Cleansers and Dyers
"Known for Quality"
Your dress accurately measured before and after cleaning to keep size.
43 N. E. 38 ST. PH. 2-1544

Miami's Most Particular Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

Mrs. J's Little Tea House
The Boulevard at 30th Street
Where cooking is an art and Service is a pleasure.
Course Dinners from 50c

McAVOY'S ATLANTIC WHITE FLASH
Washing, Polishing, Lubrication
Biscayne Blvd. at 7th Street
PHONE 2-9817

Bert's Grocerteria
INCORPORATED
Coconut Grove's Independent Food Stores
3440 MAIN HIGHWAY
Phones 4-1631, 4-1632

RUG & JUG SHOP
Hand Made Pottery and Hooked Rugs
Mail orders filled.
1735 Biscayne Blvd.
MIAMI, FLORIDA

DOROTHY DOUGLAS
Home Made Ice Cream
23 Flavors
DELICIOUS SODAS and SUNDAES
7124 Biscayne Boulevard
Miami, Florida

HAMLYN MATTRESS CO.

Manufacturers
Renovators
Upholsterers
1235 N. Miami Avenue Phone 2-4836

MIAMI BEACH

When You Buy or Sell Dade County Real Estate
See
WALTER C. ENSIGN
For Abstracts and Title Insurance
Representing
FLORIDA TITLE COMPANY
1000 Lincoln Road Phone 5-9842

Smart Flats
Alice ROSS
New Locations
1760 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
and 839 LINCOLN ROAD, MIAMI BEACH

REDFERN'S SERVICE STATION
1691 ALTON RD., MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
"Service As You Like It"
Sinclair Products
Phone 5-9381 Road Service

ORLANDO

Williams Motor Service
West Pine Street at Railroad
Phone 5531 Orlando, Florida
When better Automobile Repairing is done . . . we will do it!
Our Twelfth Anniversary in Orlando

NEW SPRING FASHIONS
For the Home
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO, FLA.

When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
"Complete Car Service"
Garland and Robinson Streets
Orlando, Florida

ORLANDO STEAM LAUNDRY
Est. Half Century
Cleaners—Dyers
Launderers
Orange Ave.
near West Concord
PHONE 3176

348 PARK AVE., WINTER PARK
Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Sears
Will Save You Money
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

Wilson's SHOE CO.
"The Home of Good Shoes"
SAN JUAN BLDG., ORLANDO

PALM BEACH

We've Moved
From 325 Worth Avenue to
15 MIZNER ALLEY
Hand Blocked Linen, Artificial Flowers, Gifts. Representatives for Wedgwood and Lenox China, Swedish Glass, Peasant Wares.
Fannie Ruhstadt, Inc.
RES. PHONE 4883

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Complete Line of
Universal Appliances
Lighting Specialists
BURKHARDT'S, Inc.
207 Clematis Street

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Complete ladies' accessory shop and sport dresses
OUR MOTTO
Style—Service—Quality

SARASOTA

RICHARDS ELECTRIC CO.
CONTRACTING
ENGINEERING
REPAIRING
Phone 2059 138 So. Pineapple Ave.

GENERAL INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Brown & Stokes Inc.
Brokers
MAIN STREET at FIVE POINTS

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

Karo
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET
Phone 2299

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Complete Line of Beach Wear
AT FIVE POINTS

LaMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

FLORIDA

SARASOTA (Continued)

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
330 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

ST. PETERSBURG

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

Fifth Ave. Beauty Parlor

614 1ST AVE. N.
DIAL 5711
La Plaza Beauty Salon
10 La Plaza Court
Dial 8979
Under same management.

Suwanee Hotel Beauty Shop
Complete Beauty Service

Expert operators
MRS. M. RAY SCHMIDT
122 5th St. N. Phone 6096

— HOWARD'S —
ICE CREAM PARLOR
serves that
Delicious Southern Dairies
ICE CREAM
Also Dairy Lunch
115 3RD STREET NORTH
DIAL 65911—AND WE'LL DELIVER
"Opposite Williams Park"

The Garden Cafeteria
The Smart Place to Eat
232 Second St. North

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY

Complete Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA
"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
611 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
602-606 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

"Shop at Sears and Save"
SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co.
Tampa, Fla.

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA (Continued)

You'll Enjoy Trading at
MYERS-DICKSON Furniture Company
154 Whitehall, S. W.
Where Good Furniture Is Not Expensive

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FLOWERS BY WIRE—Anywhere—Anytime
8 PEACHTREE WA. 8918

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES, 8 PRYOR STREET

THE HAMMOND Electric ORGAN
FOR CHURCH SCHOOL OR HOME
Installations from $1290 up
CABLE PIANO COMPANY
235 Peachtree Street

HOWARD PATTILLO INSURANCE AGENCY
1866–70th Anniversary–1936
Fire — Automobile
Burglary — Casualty — Bonds
Walnut 2-3-4-5 702 Healey Bldg.

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING May's DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4784-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

R. A. McCord Motor Co.
AUTHORIZED DEALER
SALES AND SERVICE
Ford - Lincoln Zephyr
Lincoln
215-221 Second St. Macon, Ga.

O K Shoe Shop
Phone 825 356 Second St.

For Complete Service
BOB STEVENS SERVICE STATION
Cor. Second and Walnut Sts.
Phone 387

C. HUHN & SON
Hardware
Chinaware
408-10 MULBERRY STREET
Phone 1275

GILL'S BREAD
813 Vineville Ave.

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

MAINE

AUBURN

RUSSELL'S MARKET
58 Union Street Phone 3
Fancy Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Get the Habit—Trade at Russell's

BANGOR

THE HINCKS COAL COMPANY
COAL WOOD
FUEL OILS
11 Central Street Dial 2-0371

Phone 6422

JONES Seafood Market, Inc.
Free Delivery Service
49 Pickering Square

NEW DRESSES for Every Type
KICKERNICK UNDERWEAR
SLENDERKNIT SPORTSWEAR
GOSSARD CORSETS
HATS
HOSIERY
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
BANGOR, MAINE Opposite City Hall

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

LEWISTON

THE QUALITY SHOP
143 College Street
Home-made Candies
Ice Cream and Lunches
Fancy Groceries

WE SELL
CITIES SERVICE HEATING OILS
Domestic Fuel, Furnace Oil, Range Oils
Also Gasoline and Lubricating Oils
FRED C. McKENNEY
COLLEGE and SABATTUS STS Tel. 3750

LAMEY-WELLEHAN
Arch Preserver—Red Cross
Shoes for Women
110 Lisbon Street

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Completely Ready
for
Spring and Easter
with
Smart New Coats
and Dresses
Owen, Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HEIRLOOMS MODERNIZED
Forgotten in your jewelry case are many old pieces which we can modernize into smart, modern jewelry. Also, among your jewelry probably are articles which, repaired by us, would be as attractive as new. Look through your jewel case now. Then stop in for our suggestions.
Carter Brothers Co.
Jewelers
521 CONGRESS STREET

Choice Gifts for Every Occasion
Careful attention given to Watch and Jewelry Repairing
J. R. Merrill & Co. Jewelers Portland, Me.
J. A. MERRILL & CO., Inc.
Jewelers Since 1851
503 Congress Street Portland

Randall & McAllister
Anthracite Coal Bituminous
Distributors for Maine
B. & H. Cone Cleaned Anthracite
Sewell Seam, Pool One, Navy Standard
New River
Coke—Ford Charcoal Briquettes
Shell Oil

Langley's J. R. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
599 Congress St.
Union Station
212 Middle St.
Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1046, 9:00 A. M. to 11 A. M. except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GRADE A MILK
from EDGERSTOUNE
and CRYSTAL SPRING FARMS
PASTEURIZED
MILK CREAM
Concord Dairy Company
PHONE 1020

For QUALITY
Home-Made Candy
Visit
The Granite State Candy Shoppe
13 Warren Street, Concord, N. H.

INSURANCE
The Eastman & Merrill Agency
Stewart Nelson
80 North Main Street Phone 1905
Concord, N. H.

Party Frocks
To put you the mood for fun and frolic!
HARRY G. EMMONS

Colburn's Spanish Villa
CHOICE FOOD
SODA FOUNTAIN
Unexcelled Service
52 North Main Street

Boutwell Mortuary
Resident Lady Assistant
190 North Main Street Tel. 24-W

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

BARTLETT'S
Fountain and Food
Super Shell
125 Warren Street
Tel. 1110

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and
New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

DOVER

E. Anton FURNITURE, Inc.
30-38 Third St.

Complete Home FURNISHERS

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 WASHINGTON ST.
Tel. 73 We Deliver
RUMFORD
All Phosphate
BAKING POWDER
204 HAMMOND STREET DIAL 8231

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2502-M, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEAVITT'S
THE LEAVITT CO.
Thurs., Fri. and Sat.
Feb. 25—26—27
Special Demonstration of
Royal Worcester Corsets
Expert Corsetiere in Attendance

NORGE
presents
Amazing New Electric Ranges
Years Ahead in Exclusive Features
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE AND SONS
Electrical Contractors
203 HANOVER ST. Phone 7885

AMOSKEAG SAVINGS BANK
SAVINGS DEPOSITS
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
Manchester, New Hampshire

Potted and Cut Flowers
Prompt attention given to special orders.
Flowers Fresh Daily
Free Delivery in town or we will gladly wire your order.
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
113 Hanover Street

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
COAL
WOOD
COKE
New England Coke
Farm Machinery
Feed Store
Cement
GULF FUEL and RANGE OIL
READING COAL
1107 ELM STREET Phone 452
632 MASSABESIC STREET Phone 453

PURITAN OIL CO.
MANCHESTER AND PINE STREETS
Gasoline—Motor Oils
Range and Fuel Oils
Your Patronage Solicited
TELEPHONE 6880

Mae Fogg Beauty Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Work

Telephone 1140W
1008 Elm Street

For Information in regard to
Chickering's 112th Anniversary
PIANO
Call at
PIPER McINTIRE Co.
888 Elm Street

McLane and Taylor
STORAGE and CLEANING
Remodeling and Restyling
FURS
New York Furriers here to serve and advise you
624 WILLOW STREET PHONE 1480

Electrical Contractors
Appliances
and Oil Burners
A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 Elm St. Phone 667 and 668

Buicks Last Longer
After You Buy
Try Our Service
Manchester and Nashua Buick Co.
294 Hanover Street

67th
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Final Week to Obtain Such Markdown —every department has exceptional values for you.
JAMES W. HILL CO.

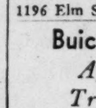
Tel. 6043 Residence 540
RCA-Victor, Philco, General Electric RADIOS
WORLD RADIO
Electric Refrigerators
Radio and Refrigerator Service
E. T. CARBEE 1122 Elm St.

NASHUA

Tillie's Beauty Shoppe

Scalp Remains Cool During Process
93 MAIN STREET TEL. 2005-W

Men's Fine Clothing
TAILORED BY FASHION PARK
ADLER ROCHESTER
TIMELY CLOTHES
AVARDS
161 MAIN STREET NASHUA, N. H.

PRISCILLA TEA ROOM

Home-Made Candy and Ice Cream
Nuts Roasted Daily
Full-Course Dinners
153 Main St. Tel. 272
Nashua, N. H.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

NASHUA (Continued)

ANN'S
New Spring Print Dresses Are In
81 W. Pearl St.
Tel. 489

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost. Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

COAL
CAROLINA COAL AND ICE CO.
80 PATTON AVE. PHONE 130

CHARLOTTE

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small—each and everyone is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Reid's
THE BETTER FOOD STORE
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1603 SO. BOULEVARD DIAL 21153
709 PROVIDENCE ROAD DIAL 21916

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

The Aquidneck National Bank of Newport
Offices:
286 THAMES ST. and 38 WASHINGTON SQ.

INNES
NEWPORT TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE

Office Supplies
29 Marlborough St.
Tel. 1870

Newport Oil Corporation
Distributors for SHELL Gasoline and Burning Oils
SERVICE STATIONS:
Broadway Service Station
Morton Park Service Station
Poplar and Thames Street
LONG WHARF TEL. 2600

William B. Scott & Co. Inc.
Hardware, Paints, Oils, Glass, Brushes, Garden and Greenhouse Supplies
Sole Agents for Coldwell Lawn Mowers
8 and 10 BROADWAY Telephone 1046

The D. J. Sullivan Co.
COKE COAL WOOD
Auburn Silent Automatic Oil Burner
FUEL OIL RANGE
615 THAMES STREET TEL. 675
Est. of W. E. Sullivan—A. F. Sullivan

PROVIDENCE

MAELLVERN FARM
Pure Grade A Raw Milk

W. H. GREENE
OAKLAWN, R. I. Telephone Valley 845-J
Visitors Welcome

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK

O. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.
Willis
Phone 22359
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

Modern Food Markets
PENDER'S
Stores Conveniently Located Throughout Va. and N. C.

Quality Furniture at Popular Prices
Willis Furniture Company
Granby Street, Corner Main

RICHMOND

HUMPTY DUMPTY Shoe Shoppe
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)

DANIEL GREEN
COMFY SLIPPERS
Wilbur Coon for the Dainty Woman's Foot

Henry W. Woody
Funeral Home
Corner 25th St. and Jefferson Av.
Richmond, Va. Dial 3-2887

GRIGGS' BAKERIES
Belmont and Cary 4-9824 Harrison and Main 5-6261
618 N. Lombardy Street 47611
Tempting Variety of Baked Products
TRY OUR COFFEE CAKES

Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Good Foods—advertised NATIONALLY in The Christian Science Monitor.

WEST END MARKET
117 N. ROBINSON Dial 5-9149
Complete Fur Service
Full Stock of Fine Furs
Cleaning, Repairing, Restyling
Cold-Air Fur Storage
F. Karl Beckh & Co., Inc.
DIAL 24594 308 E. GRACE ST.

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
112-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va. 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

F. W. DABNEY & CO.
(Broad at Fifth)
ARCH-PRESERVER SHOES
for Men
ENNA JETTICK { 5.00 / 6.00 }
for Women
"You need no longer be told that you have an expensive foot"

ROANOKE

MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

JOSEPH SPIGEL, INC.
Campbell Avenue at Henry Street
Make our store your headquarters. Everything ready to wear for Women, Misses and Children
FEDERAL BAKERY
Don't forget quality is our motto in all our products, and we Specialize in Salt Rising Bread.
Phone 9456 109 Market Square

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Bradshaw-Diehl
Corner 3 Ave. and 10 St. Phone 4111
Huntington's Modern Dept. Store

HAMPTON BROTHERS
Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
STORES
928 Third Avenue
Corner 9th Avenue at 1st Street
1209 Fourth Avenue
1012 10th Street
741 Sixth Avenue
1010 Tenth Street
1201 Adams Avenue
3rd Avenue at 38th Street

Princess
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Millinery
911 THIRD AVENUE

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON (Continued)

The ANDERSON NEWCOMB Co.
HUNTINGTON'S
Oldest and Largest Department Store
927 Third Avenue Phone 7181

Rich Milk
Cream
Dairy Products
Kennedy Dairy Co.
1401 8th Avenue
Phone 8112

MORGANTOWN

O. J. Morrison Co.
MORGANTOWN, W. VA.
"We Serve You Well and Save You Money"

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M 2846 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

PIGGLY WIGGLY

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 83

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

Milk—Cream—Buttermilk
Hail Driver or Phone M-4686
UNION MILK CO., Ltd.
"Union" Is Strength

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763 9 to 12 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
New curtains for your windows may be purchased at a low price in our Drapery Department.
Call 27141 for full information and prices.

It is not so much what you pay . . . as what you GET for the price you pay.

JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED
Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Downtown Prices At Your Door
SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE

FOR BETTER AND SMARTER CLOTHES
VISIT
THE BOY'S SHOP
Where Smart Fellows Meet
10136 JASPER AVE.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

ZONIC
ODORLESS DRY CLEANING
NEW METHOD CLEANERS - LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Change the mood of that important spring suit with
New Blouses
Refreshing and lovely as the first snowdrop. See our inspired assortment. Priced from $1.00 to $3.98.
BLOUSETTE SHOP, Main Floor

Heel Hugger Shoes
for Men and Women
Comfortable shoes make easy days. Yours for foot comfort.
Macdonald Shoe Store
494 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FREE ADVICE AND QUOTATIONS ON INTERIOR DECORATING
No Money Down for 30 Days on Purchases of $15 and Over
The G. W. **ROBINSON** Co. Ltd.
Hamilton's Shopping Centre

MORRIS
Gift & Leather Shop Ltd.
LADIES' HAND BAGS and TRAVELLING GOODS, ETC.
97 KING STREET EAST
Directly Opp. Connaught Hotel

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .....Met 7111
613 Dundas .....Fair 970
729 Richmond .....Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .....Met 4563

SUPERTEST
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP. LTD

CUMMING'S
PROSPERITY SALE
A real opportunity for men, young men and boys to replenish their wardrobes at special prices.
CUMMING *The Clothier*
248 Dundas Street, LONDON
Stores also at Stratford and Galt

COURTESY—
SERVICE—
SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Biz Department Store"

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
437 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Branch Manager

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1178

Geo. E. Logan & Sons
FUNERAL HOME
Our Modern Chapel Is Completely Air-Conditioned and Cooled.
Moderate Prices
Phone Met. 1968 371 Dundas Street

OTTAWA

PRODUCERS DAIRY
MILK
CREAM
ICE CREAM
BUTTER
Phone Queen 630

Fisher The Shop of Fashion Craft
110-112 SPARKS STREET

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hy. 7298. 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MILNES COAL-COKE
88 KING ST. EAST TORONTO

Ellen Bradley's Grill
1 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

REAL SERVICE IN THE—
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage
OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J. T. MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5003

Good Shoes for All Occasions
AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.
106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

● BUDGET BUNDLE
Everything fully finished including handkerchiefs and regular shirts. Must be flat work—no curtains or dress shirts. Additional lbs. 10c
12 lbs. $1.49
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

The **Stoodleigh**
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Breakfasts · Luncheons
Teas and Dinners
The Diet Kitchen Tea Rooms
72 BLOOR ST., WEST (or BAY ST.)

HELEN SIMPSON
Flowers
2518 Yonge St. at St. Clements Ave.
MOhawk 3000 City Wide Delivery

DOAN
COAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Your Patronage Is Solicited
COAL COKE
LL. 3131

MISS T. ARMSTRONG
Permanent Waves of Quality for Women Who Know
$3.50, $5.00 to $10.00
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
685 YONGE ST. MIdway 3456
SERVICE FOR PARTICULAR PEOPLE

WINDSOR

BEFORE you buy that New Suit visit our third floor Corset Salon and have our experienced Corsetieres prescribe a corrective Foundation Garment.
GOSSARD
Lady Mac
Nemo-FLEX
Careful attention given to all types of fitting.
The C. H. **SMITH** Company Limited

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3636 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Coronation Colours
Request a copy of our beautiful, authentic Coronation Colour chart when sending in your next order. Use these new shades for *all* your dyeing.
FRONTENAC 3131
Dechaux
FRERES LIMITEE

ELMHURST MILK

Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

FUR COATS
Made to Measure and Ready Made
Guaranteed Quality, Inspection Invited
JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
Lancaster 7029 1193 Phillips Square

FLOWERS
A Name and Address Worth Remembering for QUALITY VALUE—SERVICE
MISS CAIRNS
1251 McGill College Ave., Montreal
Phone: LAncaster 7438
Member Florist Telegram Delivery Association

SHAVER'S LAUNDRY
8 LAUNDRY SERVICES
Send Your Fine Linens
WI. 4115

SEE NEXT PAGE

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

THE ROBERT SIMPSON MONTREAL, LIMITED

Wear a

STETSON

superbly fashioned felts for women who appreciate quality

The new Stetson models await you . . each embodying all the fashion details, the fineness of felt, the impeccable details that characterize this eminent hatter to gentlewomen.

$5.95 to $15

Second Floor

Simpson's

A Complete Department Store

HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

COAL OIL FUEL *DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal COMPANY LIMITED

charlotte *Gowns*

New York Dresses Exclusively
Advance Spring Models
Priced from $11.75 to $19.50
1353 Greene Av., nr. Sherbrooke
Westmount FI. 7773

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At

Simpson's

THE ROBERT SIMPSON WESTERN LIMITED

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY, LTD.

Phone 7641 Regina

CROWN BAKERY

Bread, Buns, Cakes, etc.
Phone 93196
and
Our driver will call gladly

SASKATOON

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream

PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.

PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

Squibb's Household Products

MacGillivray's, Ltd.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: 58 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16 rue du Mont Blanc Geneva

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monogram address, and letters addressed to Box . . RCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

FRENCH TEACHERS

PARIS—Madame Canal, 3 rue Duguesclin. Government School Teacher knowing English gives French lessons at home Frs. 30.- an hour

BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

"The Sports"
ROY MORIN LTD.
97 KING ST., KINGSTON Jamaica B.W.I.
Jamaica's Exclusive Men's Shop
Noted for Square Dealing
English Doeskins, Serges, Worsted, Sweaters, Harris Tweeds, Doeskin Gloves, Poulard and Loom Silk Ties, Irish Linen and Shantung Silk Suits, Indian Pith Helmets, English Leather Shoes.

Europe

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groote Hartenstraatsteeg 113 Hoek Valkenburgerstraat Tel. 331126, Post Giro 48811

NORWAY

OSLO

OLAF NORLI
Universitetsgaten 24
Any and all books.
Stationery Telephone 11231

BOOK BINDING
Excellent Work
BIRGER ROTHEIM
ABBEDIENO VEIEN 4 Tel. 59293

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

PERSSONS Garn
Wool Specialists
RYA AND FLOSSA RUGS
Shops in Stockholm:
Sturegatan 4, Kungsgatan 69,
Norrlandsgatan 2, Karlbergsvägen 10
In Malmö:
Baltzarsgatan 32
In Göteborg: V Hamngatan 11.

Myrstedts Matthörna

WELL KNOWN LEADING FIRM IN
Carpets • Curtains • Tapestries
Kungsgatan 5 Stockholm
Kungsgatan 50 Göteborg

J. F. Broms & Son
15 NORRLANDSGATAN
Fancy Groceries, Canned Goods, Fruit, Chocolates, Biscuits, etc.
Speciality: Vegetables

AN EXCELLENT FIRM
for
Beds, Ottomans, Couches, Curtains, Materials, Carpets.
GEBRÜDER STREULI A. G.
Marktgasse 59, Founded 1868

Books—Magazines—Stationery
Biblioteksbokhandeln
Biblioteksgatan 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

SPECIALITY HOUSE
Konditorei - Tea-room
WEBER-URECH
Gerbergasse 78 Tel. 41.202

CHAPELLERIE
(Hatters)
FALKNER & CO.
Founded 1825
Gerbergasse 63, Basel

HETTINGER
Carpets — Linoleum
Steinenberg 19 Tel. 24.871

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.017
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS
WYGART
SPITALGASSE 40
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large Assortment of UNDERWEAR

Couture de Premier Ordre
High Class Dressmaking
MME. R. SCHEIDEGGER MOSIMANN
RUE de L'HÔPITAL 3 TEL. 28.121

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Bern Zürich

The House for Carpets and Linoleum.

Comestibles
Colonialwaren
GROCERIES
W. WYMANN
69 Kramgasse 69, vis-à-vis Cinéma Capitol.
Advice given on Cooking. Recipes, etc.

ZENTRALHEIZUNGEN
Sanitäre-Anlagen Spengler-Arbeiten
erstellt in bester Ausführung
H. ISLER, Viktoriastrasse 84
(Plumbing)

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

Velozentrale
WWE. ADOLF SCHERZ
Monbijoustrasse 10 Tel. 29.443
Bicycles, Motor-Cycles, Cars
Repairs promptly and efficiently executed.

ALICE GORGÉ
Speciality of Ladies' Underwear
Amthausgasse 12

TAILOR—DRESSMAKER
J. & M. EDERER
Monbijoustr. 16 Tel. 31.827
First Class Tailoring Establishment for Men and Women

All Sorts of BOOKS
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BUBENBERGPLATZ Berne

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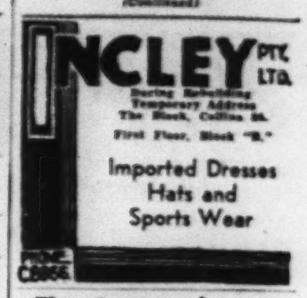
(Continued)



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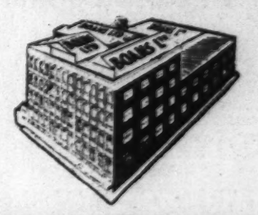

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Movie Guide

'You Only Live Once' Another Outstanding Fritz Lang Film

Beloved Enemy (United Artists)—Finely written screen play by John Balderston, Rose Franken and William Brown Meloney is presented amidst tumultuous scenes of the 1922 Irish rebellion. Romance between the leader of the "rising" and the beautiful daughter of England's aristocratic peace negotiator proceeds amidst night raids and guerrilla warfare. Whether or not the bullet fired at Brian Aherne by a mistrusting comrade proves fatal depends on your local exhibitor. The producers, who aim to please, make both a sad and a happy ending. Direction and camera work are good. Merle Oberon, Henry Stephenson, Karen Morley, Jerome Cowan, David Niven, Donald Crisp.—Adults and young people.

Black Legion (Warner Bros.)—No words are minced in this tightly packed indictment of prejudice and false patriotism. Drawing on instances of terrorism last year in the United States, it tells the tragic story of how an average middle-class citizen may degenerate into a criminal when poisoned with the virus of jingoism under a hood. Credits for all departments. Humphrey Bogart, Dick Foran, Erin O'Brien-Moore, Joseph Sawyer.—Adults and mature young people.

Clarence (Paramount)—Noisy, innocuous and entertaining little farce based on Booth Tarkington's play of two decades ago. Clarence enters a rich, unhappy household to fix the hot water heater, remains to save the son from blackmailing servants, the daughter from a money-grabbing suitor, calms the household and finds himself a sweetheart. Roscoe Karns, Eleanore Whitney, Eugene Pallette, Johnny Downes, Inez Courtney, Spring Byington.—Adults and young people.

Green Light (Warner Bros.)—Sentimentalized melodrama based on the novel of the same name by Lloyd C. Douglas. Young surgeon, after assuming the blame for an unsuccessful operation to shield an older colleague, nearly perishes in experimental work but lives to marry the daughter of the woman who passed on in the operation. Despite handsome settings, noble speeches and well-groomed principals, the story is weak in the knees and the questions raised remain unanswered. Production contains many scenes of hospital activities, including a lengthy operation scene. Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, Margaret Lindsay, Walter Abel, Henry O'Neill, Spring Byington, Anita Louise.—Adults.

King of Hockey (Warner Bros.)—The old Hollywood meat grinder had a busy day, and the resulting hash is not so exciting as the game the producers seek to exploit. Athlete wrongly suspected of accepting bribes from crooked gamblers is vindicated in time for the big game. There are some exciting action shots. Dick Purcell, Anne Nagel, Marie Wilson, Wayne Morris.—Family.

Spain in Flames (Amkino)—This pro-loyalist film portrayal of the Spanish revolution contains scenes of destruction and carnage which should arouse serious reflection among peace-minded citizens everywhere.—Adults.

Women of Glamour (Columbia)—Idealistic artist reforms tough chorine. Not very entertaining hokum. High points are fancy furniture, Reginald Denny and some amusing though hard-boiled dialogue. Much of the humor depends upon intoxication. Virginia Bruce, Melvyn Douglas, Pert Kelton, Leona Maricle.—Adults.

Yellow Cruise (French)—Artistic photography records a hazardous motor journey across central Asia, following approximately the route taken by Marco Polo. Verbal and musical accompaniments well executed and appropriate. Decidedly worth seeing.—Family.

You Only Live Once (United Artists)—Fritz Lang has produced a telling and poignant tragedy in his second American film. It deals with a youthful ex-convict whose efforts at reform are vitiated by the smug indifference and suspicion of the citizenry. Well-written screen play is handled at a brisk pace, camera work is especially noteworthy and the acting of Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda makes the story thoroughly believable. Barton MacLane, Jean Dixon, William Gargan.—Adults and mature young people.

Pictures of Lasting Interest

Family: "Great Guy," "Lloyds of London," "One in a Million," "Born to Dance," "Pennies From Heaven," "Champagne Waltz," "That Girl From Paris," "Stowaway," "Love on the Run," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet."

Young People and Adults: "Maid of Salem," "The Plough and the Stars," "After the Thin Man," "The Plainsman," "Career Woman," "Charlie Chan at the Opera," "Winterset," "Rembrandt," "Garden of Allah," "Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Dodsworth."

Adults Only: "La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 81 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalms 75 and 82

The Triumph of Righteousness

(Wisdom Literature)

Out of Persia came the vivid conception of the sons of God, who, as high spiritual powers, were held responsible for the condition of the universe. The prologue to the drama of Job, another product of the Wisdom period of Hebrew literature, supposedly depicts a scene where the "sons of God came to present themselves before the Lord" to be questioned concerning their activities. Among these was one called Satan, who came from "going to and fro in the earth."

Psalm 82 presents a similar scene, a judgment scene; and these same high spiritual powers are being arraigned, so to speak, for their failure to wipe out the wickedness of the universe for which they are held responsible. Their crime is that they have permitted justice to be perverted. But in addition to this laxity, they are apparently indifferent: "They know not, neither do they understand; they walk on in darkness" (v. 5).

For this additional lapse the judge threatens to reduce them to the ranks of mortal man. And with a final "Arise O God, judge the earth," the audience appears to be over.

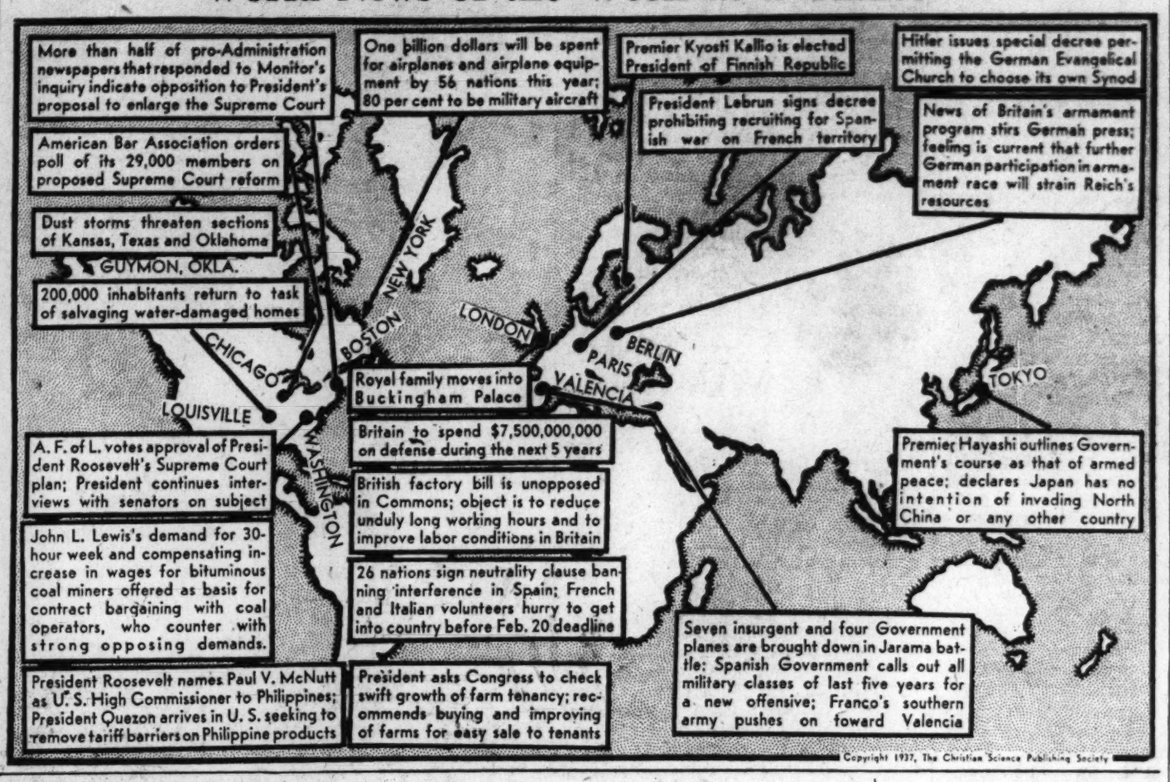
Could the psalmist, speaking at a time when apocalyptic or veiled literature was popular, be suggesting a veiled arraignment of man, who by his indifference and ignorance might be threatening his own birthright?

Again in Psalm 75 the scene is one of judgment. In trenchant words Deity announces that when "I shall receive the congregation I will judge uprightly"; for both the arrogant (fools) and the wicked have been warned to lift not up their horn on high or to speak with a stiff neck!

The recurrence of the use of the word "horn" is a very interesting one in this connection. Usually applied as a term denoting strength, it was most anciently used only in connection with the figures of deities, as the excavations at Tel Halif (the River Chebar) would indicate. Undoubtedly, both strength and dominion were anciently associated with the horn.

But whence comes lifting up? Promotion? "Neither from the east, nor from the west. . . . But God is the judge." And "the horns (the strength and dominion) of the righteous (right thinking) shall be exalted."

World News of the Week at a Glance


More than half of pro-Administration newspapers that responded to Monitor's inquiry indicate opposition to President's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court
One billion dollars will be spent for airplanes and airplane equipment by 56 nations this year; 80 per cent to be military aircraft
Premier Kyosti Kallio is elected President of Finnish Republic
Hitler issues special decree permitting the German Evangelical Church to choose its own Synod
President Lebrun signs decree prohibiting recruiting for Spanish war on French territory
News of Britain's armament program stirs German press; feeling is current that further German participation in armament race will strain Reich's resources
American Bar Association orders poll of its 29,000 members on proposed Supreme Court reform
Dust storms threaten sections of Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma
GUYMON, OKLA.
200,000 inhabitants return to task of salvaging water-damaged homes
NEW YORK
BOSTON
CHICAGO
LOUISVILLE
WASHINGTON
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
VALENCIA
TOKYO
Royal family moves into Buckingham Palace
Britain to spend $7,500,000,000 on defense during the next 5 years
A. F. of L. votes approval of President Roosevelt's Supreme Court plan; President continues interviews with senators on subject
British factory bill is unopposed in Commons; object is to reduce unduly long working hours and to improve labor conditions in Britain
Premier Hayashi outlines Government's course as that of armed peace; declares Japan has no intention of invading North China or any other country
John L. Lewis's demand for 30-hour week and compensating increase in wages for bituminous coal miners offered as basis for contract bargaining with coal operators, who counter with strong opposing demands.
26 nations sign neutrality clause banning interference in Spain; French and Italian volunteers hurry to get into country before Feb. 20 deadline
Seven insurgent and four Government planes are brought down in Jarama battle; Spanish Government calls out all military classes of last five years for a new offensive; Franco's southern army pushes on toward Valencia
President Roosevelt names Paul V. McNutt as U. S. High Commissioner to Philippines; President Quezon arrives in U. S. seeking to remove tariff barriers on Philippine products
President asks Congress to check swift growth of farm tenancy; recommends buying and improving of farms for easy sale to tenants

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Sunbonnet Sue

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Contests

Party hours spent in contests seem to be growing more popular. At a recent party, the hostess gave the girls salt shakers, identical in size, shape, and quantity of salt. We raced to see who could empty her shaker on a square of paper most quickly.

To the boys she gave two spools. One was empty, the other a fresh, untouched spool of 150 yards of thread. It was amusing to see how many had difficulty in finding the little notch where the thread is fastened. They contested to see who could most quickly rewind the thread on the empty spool.

Next, the boys laughed while the girls contested to see who could lace a pair of boots most quickly and neatly.

Everyone was given an unsharpened penny pencil and a knife, and worked for the finest "point" so that a number of word games could be successfully encountered.—Mrs. D. C. K., Cabool, Mo.

Quotation for Today

THOSE who never retract, love themselves better than truth.—JOUBERT.

In Lighter Vein

The Mummies

Mother (to little daughter whom she had accompanied on a visit to the galleries of Egyptian Art in the Museum): "Which of all the things you have seen today, dear, did you like best?"

Little Daughter: "Mummy dear, I liked the mothers of the Egyptians the best."

The Very Latest

Customer: "And are you quite certain that is a genuine antique?"

New Assistant: "Quite certain, madam. And, more than that, it's quite the latest thing in antiques."—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Exactly

"Do you know what's wrong with your playwriting?"

"I can't imagine."

"That's it, exactly!"

Never Found

The following may be considered the world's greatest rarities:

A taxi driver with change.

A "talkie" that is not the most colossal, stupendous, most terrific hit of the year.

A returned holidaymaker without snapshots.—Montreal Star.

Through

Mary: "Please, madam, I've knocked the marble clock off the sideboard."

Madam: "Has it stopped?"

Mary: "No, madam, it's gone straight through to the basement."—Montreal Star.

Assent

"One word out of you and I'll go speak to your father."

"Yes?"

"That's it."

"Maryfield single" "Joe Ramsbottom, wife, and kids"

—Answers

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Doll a Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

Mrs. H—— is clever with her knitting needles and her crochet hook; and she has knitted suits, caps, and many other articles of wear for herself and others. She has one especially pleasing crocheting hobby, and it came about this way:

A friend told her of a little girl in the hospital. The friend was taking a doll to her. Mrs. H—— asked if she might crochet a sweater for the doll, and the two women were as delighted as two little girls with the resulting gay little red sweater.

It was then that Mrs. H—— decided to dress a doll a month, and at Christmas time to take the 12 dolls to the city hospital. And 12 more attractively attired little dolls than those Mrs. H—— takes to the hospital annually would be hard to find!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Let enough people talk peace, think peace, and dream peace and there will be peace on earth."—Sir Basil Zaharoff.

Factual Figuring: 100 plus 12, minus 6, times 4, divided by 4 (four-in-hand), equals 106.

Letter Changing: Tears, sears, stars, stare, stale, stile, smile.

Rebus: M on a D (Monad).

Occupations of the Famous: Marco Polo—explorer; John Harvard—educator; Charles Bulfinch—architect; Stephen Foster—composer; Frans Hals—painter; Lorado Taft—sculptor; John Wanamaker—merchant; Otis Skinner—actor; Santos-Dumont—aeronautist; George Eastman—inventor.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Advent—The accent is on the first syllable, *ad'-vent*.

The student of Latin will readily see in this word the familiar roots *ad*, "to," and *venire*, "to come"; *adventus*, from which our word sprang directly, meant "a coming to; an approach." We use our word to designate a coming, especially an arrival of importance.

Aser—*A'-ser* (*a* long, *e* as in maker).

Allude—*A-lude'* (*a* clipped-short, *u* long—but a simple *oo* sound is preferred to a pedantic and strained long *u*).

"Allude" means "to refer to something indirectly; to have reference to a subject not specifically or plainly mentioned." (Note that "allude" is incorrectly used in this sentence: "He alluded to him by name," for "mentioned" is here proper.)

The word is derived from the Latin *alludere*, "to jest at or sport with" (*ad*, "to," and *ludere*, "to play"). When first introduced into English, our word carried its Latin significance; but the early meanings of "to play with" and "to pun upon" gradually lost the element of fun, so that the sense became that of hinting, suggesting (but not by specific mention of a name).

Attest—*A-test'* (*a* clipped-short, *e* short).

Back of this word is the Latin *attestari*, "to bear witness to," based on *testis*, "witness." Persons who attest to the truth of a thing affirm it to be true or genuine—from experience. Things that attest to such a truth stand as manifest proof of it.

Benighted—*Be-nite'-ed.*

This participial adjective is based on the seldom-used verb "benight," formed from "night" and the prefix *be-*, which imparts the sense of "to surround or cover" (as "bedaub," "becloud," etc.), and by extension, "to affect thoroughly" (as "beguile," "befriend," "benight," etc.).

In a specific sense, one who is benighted is overtaken by darkness; but the Oxford English Dictionary offers a significant definition: "to involve in intellectual or moral darkness, in the 'night' of error or superstition."

Caesarea Philippi — *Ses-a-re'-a* (first *e* short, second long, each *a* as in sofa; secondary stress on first syllable) *Fih-lip'-i* (first two *i*'s short, third long).

Christ—Sound the last consonant. Avoid the slovenly and irreverent *Krise*. Do not end the word until the tip of the tongue has dropped from the roof of the mouth. (Of course, there is the other extreme to be avoided, *Krise'-tuh*.)

Dispel—*Dis-pel'*.

"*Dispel*" (Latin *dis*, "apart," and *pellere*, "to drive") suggests more forcible action than "disperse" (*dis* and *apargare*, "to scatter"). As Crabbe points out, we destroy the existence of a thing by dispelling it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by dispersing it. A wind may disperse the clouds; the sun dispels darkness.

Dormant—*Dor'-mant.*

This word is derived from the Latin *dormire*, "to sleep," and suggests a state of existence which is characterized by inactivity. It may be exerted or utilized only by an awakening.

Endue—*En-du'*.

The root of this word (also spelled "indue") is the Latin *induere*, "to put into; to put on; to clothe with." "Invest" is a synonym, but we should remember that we are invested with that which is external, but endued with that which is internal; that is, we may be invested with clothing or an office, but we are endued with qualities. ("Endow" is a variation of "endue.")

Incarnate — The adjective is sounded *in-car'-nate*.

This word, a combination of the Latin *in*, "in," and *caro* (*carnis*), "flesh," means "invested with bodily nature and form; embodied in human form."

Mediator—In the relatively slow tempo of platform practice, it is quite proper to give the *o* a trace of the circumflex sound as in *orb*, rather than the obscured *e* sound as in *maker*. (A letter from the publishers of Webster's sustains us in this point.)

A "mediator" (Latin *mediator*, "one who comes between," from *medius*, "middle"), like an "intercessor" (Latin *inter*, "between," and *cedere*, "to go"), is a conciliator between unequal parties; but one intercedes to avert the consequences of evil, and the other mediates for the attainment of good. Furthermore, an intercessor merely pleads; a mediator guarantees.

Phanuel — Preferably with accent on the second syllable, *Fa-nu'-el* (*a* as in sofa; *u* long, *e* short).

Pharisaical — *Far-ih-say'-ih-kal*. The first *a*, according to Webster's, is short; but the *r* in the syllable makes a circumflex sound—as in *care*—a natural thing. Secondary stress on first syllable.

Primarily — The accent is preferred on the first syllable.

Privilege—*Priv'-ih-lij*—yes, *-lij*.

Refute—*Re-fute'*.

The Latin *refutare* was used in the sense of "to repel, repress, rebut"; and our word has developed the sense of "to overthrow, disprove, or silence by reason, evidence, or proof." The original meaning of the Latin verb was "to pour back"; so, in refuting an unjust charge, we cause it to be returned to the nothingness whence it seemed to come.

Seer — Inasmuch as this word, when applied to a prophet, means literally "one who sees," many prefer the two-syllable form *see'-er* to the one-syllable *seer*.

Shone—Although the *o* is long in American usage, it is commonly short in British speech; but nowhere is it properly short *u*.

Traverse — The accent is on the first syllable.

Usage—Preferably *s* (the *z* sound is listed as second choice).

Wholly—*Hole'-ly*. Note that "holy" is sounded *ho'-ly*.

Daily Anecdote

Washington's Resourcefulness

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

At one time Booker T. Washington arrived in Charleston, S. C., with scant time to reach the hall where he was scheduled to give an address. Hurrying out of the railroad station he found but one conveyance, which was an old hack with a white driver reclining within. Mr. Washington aroused the shiftless man and explained his haste.

"A white man don't drive niggers in this hack," was the reply.

"Very well, I will drive you then," was the instant reply of Washington, as he jumped to the driver's seat and urged the old nag with a practiced hand.

When he reached his destination, he jumped down and thrust the fare into the white man's hand.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland, Calif., reader shares the following quotation, the name of the person quoted being also given in cryptographic form:

"GJO JITZLC KJTKGJ OFGP KJFHJ, OCNIP KJFHJ, FIY YMJFR KJFHJ FIY OCJMJ BNGO WJ KJFHJ TI JFMOC."—*XNM *WFXNG *UFCFMTAA.

Factual Figuring

To the number of centimes in a French franc —— add the number of letters in the name of the Keystone State ——; subtract the number of points on a jackstone ——; multiply by the number of stars on a United States Admiral's flag ——, and divide by the number represented by the popular knot in a man's necktie ——. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

An opportunity to change TEARS to a SMILE. It can be done in six moves.

Rebus

A New York City reader submits the following, which represents in rebus form a 5-letter word—the name of one of the smallest and simplest of living creatures:

M
D

Occupations of the Famous

Can you identify these well-known persons by their occupations? The first has been checked, as usual:

1	explorer	George Eastman	
2	educator	Santos-Dumont	
3	architect	Marco Polo	✓
4	composer	Lorado Taft	
5	painter	Otis Skinner	
6	sculptor	John Harvard	
7	merchant	Stephen Foster	
8	actor	Charles Bulfinch	
9	aeronautist	Frans Hals	
10	inventor	John Wanamaker	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Cellophane Hat Boxes

The girl in the small town where novelties are slow in appearing in the local stores will find the new cellophane hat boxes will sell readily to housewives who like to keep their headgear protected from dust and to have their closets in order at all times. The boxes are made in clear cellophane and come in three sizes; and in them one can see the hats. Incidentally, we can store several small hats in one box. —Mrs. M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

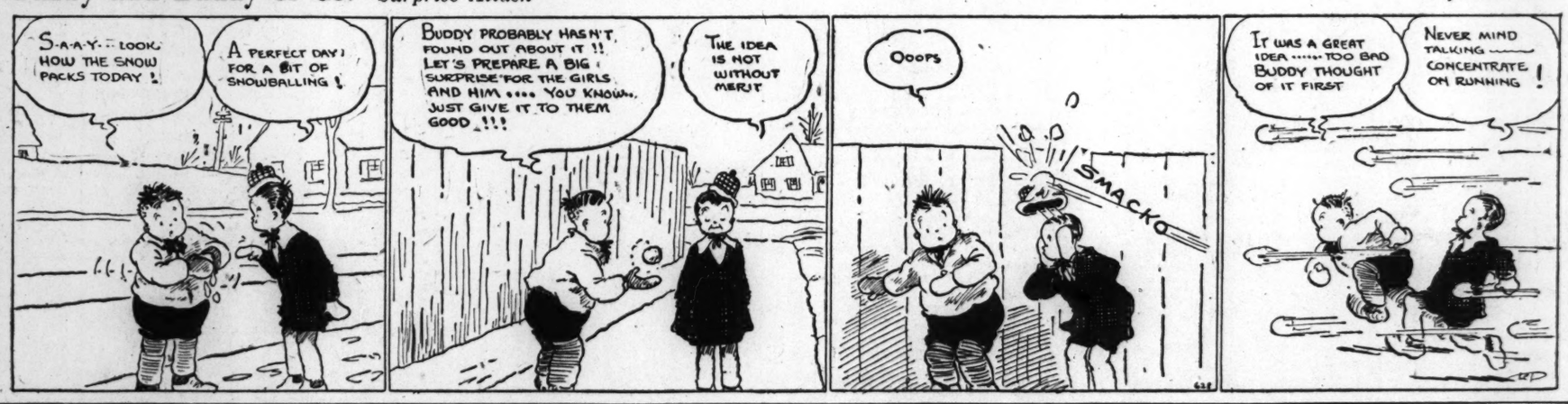
Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Success: Moving to New York and making more money so you can pay 80 cents for a glass of orange juice.

Whitsitt Impressions: The reading public never seems dumb to the writer who has the ability to make his meaning clear.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Surprise Attack*

By LE PELLEY


S-A-A-Y—LOOK HOW THE SNOW PACKS TODAY!
A PERFECT DAY! FOR A BIT OF SNOWBALLING!
BUDDY PROBABLY HASN'T FOUND OUT ABOUT IT!! LET'S PREPARE A BIG SURPRISE FOR THE GIRLS AND HIM.... YOU KNOW.. JUST GIVE IT TO THEM GOOD!!!
THE IDEA IS NOT WITHOUT MERIT
OOOPS
SMACKO
IT WAS A GREAT IDEA..... TOO BAD BUDDY THOUGHT OF IT FIRST
NEVER MIND TALKING—CONCENTRATE ON RUNNING!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Miss Lilly, Wrapped in Cellophane*

By THE HAGERS

I MET MISS LILLY IN THE RAIN;
SHE WAS ALL WRAPPED IN CELLOPHANE.
"GOOD DAY!" I QUACKED. "DID YOU FORGET
THAT DUCKS DELIGHT IN GETTING WET?
JUST LOOK AT ME! I THINK IT'S GRAND."
"BUT, WADDLES, YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND,"
SHE QUACKED, AS SHE GAVE ME A SMILE.
"I'M WEARING THIS TO BE IN STYLE!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Keeping Cool With "Hot" Money

THE reported prospect that the Treasury in Washington will put up bars against the influx of foreign money forecasts a novel prohibition. Hitherto the obstacles to inward movements of things foreign have been limited to goods and persons. Such obstacles are expressed in tariff laws and immigration regulations. In regard to money, however, the prevailing practice has been to open the gates wide to incoming movements.

Foreign money in use in the United States is placed at the vast total of $8,000,000,000. A good deal of it has been exchanged for shares in American industries or has been lent to American enterprises. Thus it is contributing to American development. In the eyes of the Roosevelt Administration, however, such development at the hands of foreign capital might become over-development. The present quest is for stability — that is, for growth, but not a growth so fast as to promote a boom and a succeeding slump.

Such over-development may be precarious for another reason. A good deal of the foreign money in the United States is what is called "refugee" capital. That is, it has flown from its home country because of insecurity of conditions, fear of war, and so on. Some day, when more stable conditions return, it will be repatriated, perhaps causing an economic setback in the United States.

Another portion of the influx is merely bent upon profiting from American recovery. International finance is extremely sensitive and fluid. When the velvet has worn off American recovery, these funds will be sent elsewhere, again contributing to an American setback.

Efforts to maintain peace in the United States are now tied up with the prevention of a commercial stake in any future war. It is felt that the vast amount of alien money in use in the United States is the nucleus of such a stake. As Ernest K. Lindley asks, in a current Saturday Evening Post article, "Can eight billion dollars stay neutral?" Doubtless much of the money held by nationals of future warmakers would be taken over by their governments; and thus be used for buying American war materials. Or, at the outbreak of foreign war, it might be suddenly abstracted out of the American system, like the nails in Sinbad's ship.

All these arguments have appeared from time to time in dispatches from Washington. In Wall Street, however, as our financial correspondent reported on Thursday, the same qualms are not felt. And this time Wall Streeters have as authority no less a person than Secretary Morgenthau himself. Writing to Senator Vandenberg last September 22 the Secretary sought to allay the Senator's fears of quick withdrawals from American markets. He said:

> A large part of the foreign investment in our securities represents long-term investments in our industry and public utilities and will no more be suddenly liquidated if conditions improve abroad than would investments in those securities by Americans.

Financial experts say that, of the eight billions of capital, not more than one and a half billions could be called "hot"; that is, subject to quick withdrawal. And even the recall of this money, as Secretary Morgenthau said, would "be apt to be spread over many months," since fears come suddenly, but confidence never returns suddenly. It would seem, moreover, that the United States is well enough equipped in financial power to offset such a shock.

The heart of the "hot money" debate is that the steps already taken to restore world confidence should be strengthened so that the "hot money" *should* return home. That would be of help in promoting that world peace which is the surest shield and buckler of American peace.

Unions and Responsibility

RECENT strikes—with the apparent ascendancy of a dictatorial type of labor leader as personified in Harry Bridges and John L. Lewis—have brought urgings from some quarters that unions and their officers be made more responsible for their acts. Apart from this, organized labor has also had its experiences with racketeers, against whom some defense seems necessary.

In the past some American employer groups have asked that labor unions be required to incorporate in order that they might be held to legal accountability for breach of working contracts or damage to property in strikes. Unions would seek to avoid this, and they would have the logical argument that as incorporation is a voluntary privilege for businesses it should not be made compulsory upon unions. Their present status as voluntary associations was won only after a gradual breakdown of the common law rule which forbade their existence as conspiracies in restraint of trade.

A thoughtful suggestion, however, comes from the New York Herald Tribune, which editorially recommends "a formula of union recognition calculated to place the control of union affairs where it belongs—in the membership." It continues:

> This implies public registration of a sort that prescribes an official record of officers, a periodic accounting of finances (including dues levied, number paying and detailed disposition of the proceeds) and a check on elections and strike votes. In other words, when the law, through compulsory publicity, lets in the light on union administration, we may be fairly certain that the dues-paying members will see to its honest conduct.

The Herald Tribune turns from sole solicitude for making the union financially responsible to the employer and wisely reasons that if union management is made genuinely responsible and responsive to the union's own membership—the men whose jobs and dues are at stake—the natural result will be a more consistent regard for fair labor methods and for the interests of the general public.

It is to be emphasized, though, that such a proposition involves exactly what the more reactionary employers and some of the biggest industries in the United States have consistently opposed and are still opposing in such ways as a strategic regard for public sentiment will permit—namely, "union recognition." And without actual recognition in practice that it is the legitimate function of unions to bargain collectively for the benefit of their members, the foundation or justification is lacking for their close control.

The chief precedent for imposing increased responsibility on unions is that of the British Labor Disputes Act of 1927. But it is significant that the right of collective bargaining was everywhere recognized and labor unionism was an accepted fact throughout the British industry before that development in union responsibility arrived. The trend in that direction in the United States has prevailed for some time. If it continues, a logical concomitant will be the tendency to write prescriptions and limitations for labor union conduct into regulation measures like the Wagner Act, which now confines itself to the definition and suppression of "unfair labor practices by employers."

Press and Privacy

A MOVEMENT of necessary reform of certain organs of the press has started in Britain, where endeavor is being made to remove a complaint which has been, at least in some cases, well founded of undue journalistic prying into happenings of purely personal concern.

Publicity as a general rule may be purifying and wholesome. On the other hand, publicity emphatically ought not to mean the exposure to the public gaze of details of human tragedies where morbid curiosity alone is the motive for bringing them to light.

Where public interest leaves off and "nosy parkerism" begins is best judged by those responsible for the organs of publicity themselves. Sir John Simon, the British Home Secretary, has thus been well advised in seeking a remedy in consultation with the "Newspaper Proprietors' Association" and the "Newspaper Society," combinations representing those who control the British press as a whole.

The standard adopted by most of the more influential organs of the press, especially in Britain, is already a high one in this respect. It is understandable that such papers should take steps to protect the name of the press from certain unscrupulous publishers whose operations run counter both to the welfare of the press and of the public.

Spring Planting, Fall Planning

THESE are doubly busy days for agricultural America. In addition to spring planting, the husbandman is busy sowing a diversified crop which will culminate sometime this autumn in a yield of prodigious pumpkins, stupendous squash, elephant-eared corn. This additional activity, which implies the stirring up of mental rather than of physical furrows, consists in fixing fall fair dates, for those gatherings of agricultural clans—agronomical assemblages to which each farm family brings the choicest fruits of field and products of pasture to compete for coveted ribbons, meanwhile refurbishing friendships.

There will be exhibits of definitely "grown up" farm products by members of the Four-H Club, as well as displays of quite matronly appearing cakes and dainty dresses by the affiliated "co-eds," arrays of home-canned corn and summer fruits by the ladies of the Farm Bureau auxiliary, not to mention the fancifully finger-waved "baby beeves" of the Calf Club.

And, of course, there will be symposiums of the soil, lectures by experts imported for the occasion from the near-by "cow college," which, although its name may have been changed from "Agricultural" to "State" by act of legislature, still is called, as a tribute of friendly affection, by its pastoral pseudonym.

Radio and motorcar may have swept many of the old-time occasions into the limbo of outmoded things, but, shaped to conform to the demands of progress, in thousands of towns and villages, approaching autumn will see, in the guise of the "county fair," this very substantial "lyceum of the land" still carrying on. By all means, set the date now, and may postponements make no news in months to come.

Pi-Dogs to Lawrence

Book News of the Day

MAJOR C. S. JARVIS, formerly Governor of Sinai, has been unfortunate in his experience of book reviewers. As a result of the notices of a previous book, "Yesterday and Today in Sinai," he came to the conclusion that there are two kinds of reviewers—novelists, who review one another's novels, and experts, who review all books related to subjects on which they are expert. The novelist, he contends, gives good notices, not liking to prejudice the chances of his own next novel, while the expert, peeved at anyone's daring to encroach on his preserve, merely tries to catch the intruder out.

So the archaeologists and historians who got hold of Major Jarvis's book on Sinai pounced on the two historical chapters, which were of least interest to the author and were put in only as background. It seems they could find mistakes only in spelling, but the author maintains they successfully failed to recognize the point of the book, which was to entertain the average reader.

* * *

Major Jarvis has been a lonely guardian in the deserts of Egypt for 18 years. He is an authority on all matters concerning Arabs, and desert outpost administration. But his chief aim in THREE DESERTS, (London: John Murray. 10s. 6d.) is to give a vivid, humorous picture of the life of the administrator in the lonely outposts of the world. In this he is most readable and entertaining.

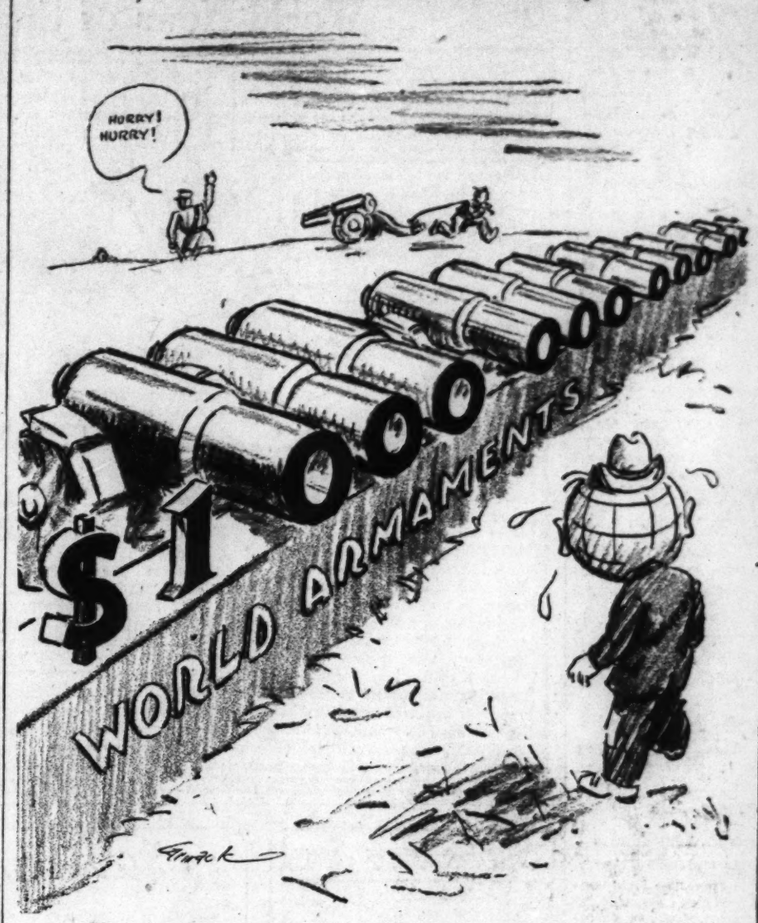
When one has closed the book, the chapter that stands out is No. XVI, on "Dogs—Pi and Otherwise." One feels that the author was waiting for this all the time and that it gave him the greatest pleasure to write—like the biggest strawberry pushed aside on the plate for the last luscious mouthful, or the prize snapshot of the bunch held to the end so that the viewer may go away impressed. Major Jarvis is an ardent dog lover and his stories of the faithful little friends who shared his hardships in the great empty spaces are altogether delightful. Especially good is his account of how all his affection and kindness failed to make a real gentleman of a Pi-dog—the native dog of Egypt.

* * *

From Pi-dogs, Major Jarvis passes to Lawrence of Arabia, and the question of Arab independence. He says: "There is no questioning the fact that Lawrence was a great man and that he will go down to posterity as the finest guerrilla commander that has ever existed." He does not see that Great Britain failed to honor her bond to the Arab to any great extent. He argues that those Arabs who took a major part in the Arab campaign of the World War have secured independence, while those in Palestine who talk of Britain's perfidy neither assisted the Allies nor are they really Arabs. "True, they were conquered by the Arabs of Arabia in the seventh century, but that does not make the inhabitant of the country today an Arab any more than the conquest of Great Britain in A. D. 43 makes the Englishman an Italian."

P. L.

As It Looks to the Man Who Pays



Friendly Roads

ROADS have a fascination all their own. And by roads, I do not mean state highways that follow mapped directions with concrete precision. Rather do I refer to the friendly meandering roads that evince no survey, are always narrow, and lead to no place in particular. Roads that do not connect cities or towns unless along some circuitous route alluded to by the natives as "going round by Robin Hood's barn." Old New England byways that are each year becoming fewer, as townships vote them closed or apply for "state aid" that they may be tarred and straightened in the most approved modern method.

Excellent though these improvements may be, when I take to the road for recreation, I care not for state aid. Quite to the contrary of today's requisites, I want my road narrow that too many others may not seek it. I desire it rich in curves that I may know surprises around the brushy corners. And above all I must have it wooded, oozing incense-like fragrance from pine needles and damp ferns.

Nor do I object to thank-you-ma'ams, those hillside hummocks, where horses rested. They only admonish a driver to go more slowly, which is just as it should be where the machine must no longer master the will to loaf and live.

So I have my favorite roads, that both wild and romantic in their rambling propensity usually carry intriguing names that properly go with the bordering haunts of long ago. Roads that exist in the past. That are redolent of old settlers and old wives' tales.

* * *

That Turkey Roost road that leads down to Jockey Hollow. A road that ambles through a hickory grove and scrub oak pastures, down steep declines and up sharp grades, over sparkling brooks crossed by rattling plank bridges, by an ancient millpond and cellar holes brave with lilac bushes and dog-roses, past a few weathered old houses and a forsaken red blacksmith shop.

The meeting of another car an occasion. To be managed only by gesticulating it to stop in the widest spot in view. Just a half-inch between as we graze a stone on the right. A passing that demands solicitous remarks by the drivers of both cars. A meeting that is an event of the twisting road.

Another favorite, up Bagburn Hill, at the foot of which we stop on the wooden bridge to view the old water wheel that once turned ponderously, making hoop skirts for the ladies of the sixties. A gigantic wooden wheel with water still splashing over it. Then on we move up the steep winding hill, expecting to see a brown thrasher or a ground robin. This road always one alive with birds, lured perhaps by the sunny side hill and the gentle brook. A smell of mint pervading. A field of calamus. Remembering as we climb—in second, to be sure—the legend that gave the road its name. The barn full of bags that, catching fire, caused the last old Indian of the region to run shouting, "Bagburn, Bagburn." This road eventually leading to Ragged Corner, where "still sits the schoolhouse by the road."

* * *

Another alluring old road, the Botsford road, named for two families once living on it. Four miles of circuitous surprises—through woods and thickets wild enough to give an occasional glimpse of a deer bounding over a snake fence, or a partridge scratching in the middle of the road. A road finally arriving at Hammertown, with its two old salt boxes, an abandoned district school, and a memory of a long-departed factory where hammers once echoed. The only hammering recorded now made by the woodpeckers working on ancient maples, but the name persists.

And then Long Meadow Hill road, crossing Aunt Sue's brook, and twining down Pumpkin hill. A road with wide vistas of a meandering river, while beyond loom blue mountains, Candlewood and Three Brothers. A road for dogwood in the spring, fringed gentians in the fall.

On across the narrow suspension bridge, with its view on one side of the natural falls of the Housatonic, on the other the narrow deep gorge from the west precipice. An Indian story lingering in the name, Lovers' Leap, that marks this primeval bit of Connecticut.

A sharp descent to the river's level, where in the still cove under Falls mountain, early settlers fished for shad. This once busy "fishing place" now quiet with placid silence. Behind, the pine-clad hills of the Gorge. In an alder clump, the Maryland yellowthroat repeating its "witchery." The song of the silence. Ahead, the old river road, once the chieftain's footpath. Challenging like all ancient New England roads with a life of yesterday.

HARRIET SMITH HAWLEY

Mirror of World Opinion

The Times Looks Forward

THE worst service that democracy can render to the cause of peace in Eastern Europe is for the West to hold out hopes of assistance which may not be honored, and may prevent the East from taking timely and effective measures for its own salvation. Divide to control is as true of the problem of peace as of the problems of government.

The conditions of our future peace are in our own hands and not only Germany's. Misty as the outlook is, one sees no likelihood of war this year; and if peace can be kept this year it can be kept for the next 20. Given ordinary prudence the popular instinct of hope this New Year is probably wiser than the gloomy forebodings of the listeners at the doors of the Chancelleries.

There is nothing to fight about, no problem that the most successful war would not complicate and make more intractable. But how much there is to do if the nations will only give their attention to the things that really matter.—*The Sunday Times* (London).

War or Peace?

THE conversations sent over the boundaries of states contain one constant tone, which formerly meant war, but today cause no nervousness, only care, and attention to prevent the worst.

Thus, the warlike feeling in the world tends to keep the threatening danger always in consciousness, this consciousness in turn evokes care, and this carefulness expresses itself as a watchman, who tries to hinder the outbreak of the fire through preventive methods at the decisive moment. One cannot say that we have reached harbor, but must rather consider this year as a successful maneuvering out of the danger zones.

Therefore, let us hope that during 1937, the ship of Europe will be able to sail over safer seas.—*Dr. Guido Schmidt, Austrian Foreign Secretary,* in *Neues Wiener Tagblatt.*

The "Guardian" Looks at Peace

TO ATTEMPT to settle our differences, in the present highly organized state of the world, by indiscriminate distribution of high explosive shell, incendiary bombs, and poison gas is like trying to regulate a delicate and expensive clock by stirring up the works with a red-hot poker or smashing them with a crowbar. . . .

No war settles the questions about which it was fought since they have all ceased to have any importance long before the war is over. . . . If our [Great Britain's] rulers . . . would demonstrate to the world that we would neither go to war for our own supposed interests nor allow ourselves to be jockeyed into war in connection with the quarrels of other nations, I believe that we should not only do the best for ourselves and for our Empire but would soon raise in other nations a clamor for release from the chains of conscription, war taxation, and international hatred. . . .

There is no need to "give away our Empire to other people" as some critics of pacifism say. An international conference to consider the just requirements of all nations in respect of raw materials and of opportunities for emigration and the "open door" everywhere in place of present-day crazy economic nationalism are the things called for alike by Christianity and by common sense.—*Manchester Guardian.*

How Instinctive Is War?

MEN make war, it is said, because the fighting instinct is ineradicable—as if some ghost of caveman days went stalking through the dark corridors of every human heart, ready to come out swinging his club the moment the bars were let down. Because of this, we are told, we can never have permanent peace.

It may be so. But if it is, why do the ordinary soldiers of the world take advantage of every chance to fraternize with their enemies, and substitute comradeship for killing whenever their officers aren't looking?

Perhaps you read a recent news dispatch from Cincinnati in which Lothar Schurgast—now an American citizen, but during the war a soldier in the German army—told how he won the iron cross for valor.

Schurgast took a German squad by night to a ruined village between the lines to establish an advanced observation post. In the ruined village he and his men bumped into a British squad bound on a similar mission. The rival squads decided not to shoot; instead, they brought out some playing cards and had a game!

They did this every night for eight nights. The German papers were full of stories about the bravery of this squad, which held the most dangerous post on the front. Schurgast got the iron cross; the leader of the Tommies doubtless was similarly decorated.

The spirit of that incident could be duplicated a thousand times, in the unwritten annals of the world's armies. Our own Civil War was full of such occurrences. There was the famous winter of 1863, for instance, when the northern and southern armies lay facing each other along opposite banks of the Rappahannock. . . .

Rival pickets made little wooden boats and sailed them across the river. . . . They exchanged notes and shouted greetings; and one winter evening a federal army band came down to the river bank and gave a concert, while both armies listened.

This ingrained savagery of ours—where is it, anyway? Isn't it just a myth, after all? Men would be friends—they would like one another, and play games and sing songs, instead of killing—if only they were allowed to.

Wherever this lust for war comes from, it does not come from the ordinary human heart.—*Port Angeles* (Wash.) *Evening News.*

The Wide Horizon

Keeping War Out to Keep Out of War

By Raymond Leslie Buell

President, Foreign Policy Association

[Abstract of Address Before National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War, Chicago]

BEHIND the headlines of war and revolution lie two fundamental facts. The first fact is that the world today is liquidating an unequal peace settlement made at the end of the World War.

The second fact is that nearly every country of Europe is undergoing a social transformation, the result of which will not be a Communist Utopia, but a better world, based upon a greater degree of economic security and social justice, and a lessening of class distinctions.

Germany today is attempting to tear up the unequal provisions in the Treaty of Versailles. . . . The question which confronts the world is whether Germany having torn up this peace structure will go further and attempt to establish its supremacy in Central Europe. The German campaign in this direction—marked by economic penetration, propaganda and diplomatic bargaining — has met with failure. . . .

Unless a constructive political and economic settlement is soon made between Germany and the outside world, the outbreak of a general war during the next few years is not unlikely. But a settlement is possible.

The second dominant fact in Europe today is social transformation. The old social order which existed for the benefit of a few people is giving way to a new order which is reducing class distinctions and increasing the general standard of living. . . .

This social transformation is taking place, with varying degrees of success, both in the democracies and the dictatorships. It has gone furthest in the Scandinavian countries. . . .

In Britain this same social transformation is taking place, if still more slowly. . . . France . . . is showing dynamic qualities. The conservatives shout that recovery is impossible under a Socialist Prime Minister, but recovery is slowly taking place. . . .

Germany is carrying out many interesting social experiments the effect of which is to strengthen the middle class, particularly in the country, and to diminish class distinction. Nevertheless, the National Socialist regime will fail in achieving its social objectives unless it expands by force or accepts an international settlement which will meet German economic needs.

There is the danger that the United States should forget its share of responsibility for the present crisis and believe that we can escape from a European war by adopting a policy of negative isolation. . . .

There are at least three reasons why the United States would find it difficult to keep out of a European war if it lasts very long: First, the debates in our last Congress demonstrate that . . . we are not willing to give up all of our neutral rights or our foreign trade—which is necessary if we really hope to insulate ourselves against war. . .

Second, the American belief in democracy and liberty . . . will give rise to a strong demand in favor of America's entrance into a war on the side of the democratic powers, should they reach the point of being overwhelmed in a war by fascist opponents.

Third, an even larger number of Americans will probably come to believe that if the three fascist dictatorships succeed in dominating Europe and the Orient these states will inevitably turn greedy eyes upon the Western Hemisphere—Latin America, the Caribbean, and even Canada—and thus injure the vital interests of the United States. . . . Many Americans who now oppose war in the abstract would demand entry into the war as a measure of self-defense.

The adoption of neutrality legislation which will weaken France and England in their struggle against the three world dictatorships will increase pressure within America to come to the aid of the democracies; and thus, paradoxically enough, hasten our entrance into the next war. The wisest neutrality policy is not mandatory embargoes, but the cash and carry system.

In view of this grave danger the only sure means of keeping out of war is to assist in preventing it from breaking out. President Roosevelt is in a unique position to break the existing deadlock between the two great democracies and the three great dictatorships. Is it too much to expect that such a result might be obtained from a six-power economic conference in Washington?

On the other hand, if Germany refuses to make any concessions—which is unlikely—then the only alternative is for the democratic powers to maintain their diplomatic unity while taking concerted efforts to advance world economic recovery. The tripartite monetary accord concluded last September might be followed by a tripartite commercial treaty lowering tariffs, in which the outside states might be invited to join.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"The World's Day"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I miss very much the column called "The World's Day." Notable as the new column is for its fine writing, the former one seemed to me more useful. Its reports were factual and interpretive. I hope you will restore "The World's Day."

L. A. S.

Brookline, Mass.